Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895. No. 124

Repairing,
Designing,
Manufacturing,

Fine Jewelry, Re-Setting Precious Stones, Etc.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

CASH! CASH! CASH!

After 21 years of unsatisfactory struggling with the credit system we decide on June 1st prox., to close our books and commence a spot cash business, giving hereafter our paying patrons the benefit of our dead losses by reducing prices to a spot cash basis.

We thank our customers for past patronage and will make it to your interest to call and see us.

We have given the subject long and earnest thought, viewing it from all sides, its pros and cons, and are convinced that we can do our patrons and ourselves more good by adhering strictly to a cash business. We will give some sample prices in a few days.

Our friends who owe balances we will most cordially welcome at an early date.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

DUCK SUITS

Received at

THE WESTSIDE.

A Full Assortment.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

There is Only One

Armour's

'STAR' Hams and Bacon

For picnic parties cold 'Star' is just delicious. To be had only from

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

When You

Have made up your mind to order that SUMMER SUIT call on

A. Gregg & Son,

Tailors, Yates Street.

You Can't Miss It!

That Picnic

Can hardly be a success unless you provide yourself with Falconer's Pickles and Jams.

Ask your grocer for them. They are the best.

Summer Suits to Order for $16

At R. J. MATTHEWS', Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10. Good Pants to order from $3.50. Call and examine these goods before buying.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

IT DREW A LARGE CROWD

The Great Potlach on the Reserve Witnessed by Hundreds of Spectators.

Dance of the Braves—A Strange and Uncanny Spectacle—Still in Progress.

The potlach which had been announced to take place this morning on the Indian reserve drew a large crowd of spectators, who had their patience severely tested owing to the delay which occurred in commencing the proceedings. The high trestle which overlooks the scene of the sports was simply packed with people, and another large crowd was assembled on the grounds below. Many were supplied with Kodiaks, and snap shots were taken right and left. It was worth waiting for, however.

Although it was given out that the performance would start sharp at 10 a. m. it was 12:30 p.m. when the solemn ceremony which always precedes a potlach was begun. George Cheetham, surrounded by a number of chiefs belonging to the visiting tribes, stood in the centre of the enclosure which had been cleared and roped off for the occasion. At one side was his canoe, which is to be given away during the day.

The clothing of his wife, who died a short time ago, was arranged on a pole and stood near the canoe. An aged chief harangued the crowd, who listened most attentively to what was said and seemed much impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. It was not, however, until about 2:30 that matters began to grow interesting. At that hour George, having distributed a number of blankets to a few chosen friends, called out the dancers who had for hours been preparing for their appearance. There were ten of them and as soon as they appeared the assembled spectators, who had almost grown tired of waiting, were unanimous in the opinion that "it was worth waiting for." Ten men, attired in the most wonderful garb which can be imagined, emerged one by one from behind the curtain. They were one mass of feathers from head to foot, and wore in front of their faces wooden masks curiously carved and painted to resemble the heads of birds. A number of squaws who sat along one side of the inclosure started a chant, keeping time by beating a board which was in front of them with small sticks. The Indians danced to this music and presented one of the most weird and uncanny sights ever beheld.

The affair is still in progress.

A RAT IN THE CHURCH.

A London Congregation Broken up by the Appearance of a Rodent.

The Wesleyans of London have great distinction in that city just now because one of their chapels was invaded a few Sundays ago by a large, grey-whiskered rat, who provoked a disturbance and brought about a scene that, so far as known, is absolutely unprecedented in religious annals. It was directly in the midst of the service that the rodent appeared, and for a time he passed unnoticed, confining himself to surreptitious wanderings in the pews.

At last he ventured out into the aisle, and then he was seen of all men and women. Encouraged by the excitement he was creating, he gambolled fearlessly about, leaping from seat to seat and wildly waving his tail. The congregation was at once in a ferment, and the service came to an abrupt stop.

Armed with long sticks, the vergers and ushers tried to chastise him out, but he dodged them, keeping well beyond their reach. Finally, as a last resort, an officer of the church who was full of expedient slipped away and borrowed a small but energetic terrier. What the vergers had been unable to do the terriers did.

It was a long and exciting chase, and during the progress the rat showed evidence of much military strategy. Eventually he was brought to bay directly under the communion table, and in a few seconds more the dog had shaken the life out of him. Then the ladies who had been standing on pew seats smoothed down their frocks and settled themselves, the chapel resumed its normal condition of quietude and the services were continued.

"Absolutely Correct"

Describes the condition of every prescription prepared at our store. The purest materials dispensed with the highest professional skill.

JOHN COCHRANE, Prescription Druggist,

N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Gold medallist Ontario College Pharmacy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE M. K. SYSTEM—What is it? m18-tf

TO LET—No. 72 Fort street; store and dwelling combined. Stable accommodation. m28-4t

Charity Concert,

To be held at

"HOCHELAGA," Rockland Ave.

Wednesday Evening, May 29th,

at 8 o'clock REFRESHMENTS. Admission, 50 cents. 27-3t

Card of Thanks.

I take this means of publicly thanking Mr. Herbert Cuthbert Cuthbert, of Messrs. H Cuthbert & Co., for the manner in which he conducted my auction sale. The amount realized was considerably in excess of my expectations.

BRIEF AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Lord Sholto Douglas Will Marry If His Pa Consents.

New York, May 27.—The stock market opened strong and active with sugar at 118 1-4.

New Orleans, May 27.—Secretary Carlisle was hanged in effigy at Natcaitoches on account of his anti-silver speech. A negro appeared in the streets carrying around a placard announcing that there would be a hanging at the bridge at 3 o'clock. A large number assembled, imagining that there was to be a lynching. They found instead the effigy of the secretary of the treasury hanging from the bridge. Natchitoches is for free silver, but some people regret the effigy business.

Sing Sing, May 27.—James B. Swain died at his home in this village early this morning, aged 75. He was one of the best known old time newspaper men and a contemporary with Horace Greeley, the elder Bennett and Henry J. Raymond.

San Francisco, May 27.—News received from Monterey last evening says the sloop Cyclone, which left here a short time ago bound on a voyage to Japan and eventually around the globe, was wrecked last Thursday at Point Sur, where the steamer Los Angeles was lost. Accounts are meagre concerning the loss of the odd little craft, but it is reported she drifted ashore in a dense fog that prevailed and went to pieces. She had on board the captain and his wife, a cabin boy and three sailors, who are supposed to have reached Point Sur lighthouse in safety.

Lord Sholto Douglas last night, in a burst of confidence over a few bottles of wine, told a party of friends that he was only waiting a favorable reply from his father to marry Loretta Addis, the young music hall girl with whom he became infatuated at Bakersfield and on whose account he was arrested some time ago. It appears an engagement to marry has been made with her upon the condition of his receiving the parental assent. This, he says, was effected since Miss Addis' return to this city from Bakersfield.

Washington, May 27.—The United States supreme court to-day denied the application of E. V. Debs, strike leader, for a writ of habeas corpus. This is a victory for the government.

Secretary Gresham had another relapse at six o'clock this morning and is now in a critical condition. Pleuratic fluid has gathered about both lungs and has materially weakened his condition.

Red Cliff, Colo., May 27.—The first open rupture in the much talked of sheep and cattlemen's war in Roulette county has occurred and four men were badly wounded, and two may die. The news was brought by a messenger who came for medical assistance. The messenger could give but few details of the affair.

New York, May 27.—Inspector Peter Conlin has been made acting chief of the police force by the board of police commissioners.

Albany, May 27.—The defalcation in the State Park Bank has been hushed up by the directors making good the sum, estimated at about $20,000. To-day District Attorney Burlingame drew up papers charging cashier Griffin, who resigned on Thursday last, with embezzlement, and having misused the funds of the bank. Griffin's bondsmen have made the amount good to the bank, it is understood, but the district attorney believes he is compelled to take notice of the crime.

New York, May 27.—An earl's son, and the heir to millions, had a wooden bench for a bed and a few books for a pillow among the detained immigrants on Ellis Island last night.

Police Superintendent Byrnes has made an application to the board of police commissioners for retirement. The board has granted the request.

Ronda, May 27.—Ex-Labor Commissioner Chas. F. Peck, who several months ago attempted to commit suicide in Albany, after having been arrested on a charge similar to that which Wilde and Taylor were convicted of, and who afterwards left the country, going to London, is now employed on the Pall Mall Gazette.

THREE TIMES SENTENCED.

Dr. Buchanan's Remarkable Fight for Life At Albany, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y., May 27.—For the first time in the history of the court of appeals a condemned murderer was brought before the bar of the court this morning to show cause why he should not be re-sentenced to die. The man is Dr. Robt. W. Buchanan, and, besides this extraordinary proceeding in his case, there is the further remarkable fact that for the second time Dr. Buchanan got a glimpse of the world in being brought from his cell to Albany, the other time being when he was taken to New York and re-sentenced. Three times before had dates been set for his execution and he had escaped the death chair each time. The criminal annals of the state record no such remarkable case of fight for life as this one. Buchanan was convicted April 13, 1893, of having murdered his wife, and was sentenced to death. The case was appealed to the court of appeals, but because a vast amount of evidence had to be printed it was not considered by the tribunal until one year after, the appeal in the meantime acting as a stay of execution. The court of appeals unanimously declared him rightly adjudged, and he was taken from Sing Sing to New York and re-sentenced. When he was fairly back to Sing Sing again his lawyers appealed on technical grounds to the United States court. This court denied the appeal and then his counsel appealed to the British consul on the ground that he was a British subject. That official refused to interfere, and upon the eve of the execution Buchanan's first wife secured a reprieve from Governor Morton on the grounds that he was not prepared to die. In the meantime another application was made to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus, and although District Attorney Fellows declared this could not act as a stay of execution the prison warden, upon the advice of the attorney-general, refused to execute. The United States court dismissed the appeal and the application made to-day was for re-sentence, the time set for execution having elapsed.

Sing Sing, May 27.—Warden Sage has taken Dr. Buchanan to Albany to be re-sentenced.

Albany, May 27.—The court of appeals has sentenced Dr Buchanan to die the week beginning July 1st.

While the judge was passing sentence Buchanan sat in a chair, his lips twitched, his fingers pinching his moustache, and his whole demeanor displaying nervousness. Buchanan, accompanied by a guard, took the 2:40 train for Sing Sing.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

A DISSOLUTION IS IMMINENT

The Imperial House of Parliament is Approaching a Dissolution.

Candidates Will Take the Stump During the Whitsuntide Recess.

London, May 27.—Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, talks freely in the lobby of the House of his desire for a dissolution and of his wish for a general election to take place at the earliest possible time. It is an open secret that he is confident of retirement with Lord Rosebery when the present parliament is ended, and wants to expedite the moment. He tells his colleagues that it will be in the best interests of the party to hold on. To this course most of the ministerialists are opposed, relying on the consensus of opinion of the political agents throughout the country that the longer the general election is delayed the latter the prospects for an aggravated defeat of the Liberals. The reports of the Unionist agents show, it is said, that should parliament be dissolved now and the general election will be held the party might secure a weak working majority. Should a dissolution be postponed for six months they would be likely to secure such a strong position that they would be able to keep the Liberals out of power for the next seven years. Both sides are convinced that dissolution is near and have begun their electoral campaign. The agents have been instructed to get ready their canvass books, and the candidates will take the stump during Whitsuntide recess.

The definite programme of the Unionists, as declared by Joseph Chamberlain at the demonstration at St. James hall, comprises old age pensions for artisans and the house purchase scheme, improved dwellings for workingmen, aid to agriculture, a reduction of the burden on land and the creation of peasant proprietors. The programme has obviously been constructed to lure the labor constituencies, especially that part of it which promises agricultural and social legislation. "You will have to decide," said Lord Salisbury, speaking at Bradford, "whether the social problem will be longer of solution; whether England will sanction any more the system of log rolling; whether a confederacy consisting of Irish, Welsh and Scotch contingents, each fighting for themselves, shall keep in power the party which is now sustained entirely by the action of squabbling mercenaries." The latest calculation is that the election will take place in the third week in July.

A Madrid dispatch says that by a collision in a bicycle race here yesterday champions Campos and Lacosa were terribly injured. The latter was lacerated about the chest and the former had both arms broken.

The Prince of Wales held a levee today. There was a large attendance and the function was brilliant. The Americans presented were: Mr. Neal, Mr. W. Winans, of Maryland; the Hon. Wm. Draper, of Massachusetts, and Mr. John Gordon.

A dispatch to the Times from Rangoon, British Burmah, says: On Thursday morning last thieves entered the American Baptist mission house at the Doo and murdered a young Englishman named Lambert, who was in charge. The dispatch adds that the Doo has offered a heavy reward for the detention of the criminals.

Galiano Island.

Galiano Island, May 27.—Owing to the deplorable state of the weather on the 24th inst., the lengthy programme of sports as announced did not take place. However, a large company gathered in the Mayne Island school house in the evening, when many friends from the neighboring islands were present, and an impromptu dance was arranged. The sports will take place later on.

Mr. James C. Hartle of the Qu'Appelle Valley, Assa., N.W.T., is a visitor on Galiano island. He is enchanted with the fertility of the soil, and intends to become a settler.

Crops in this locality look very promising and a bountiful harvest many be anticipated.

"You needn't tell me that women have no sense of humor," said Ricketts to Foslick.

"Well?"

"I overheard a stuttering man propose once. He said: 'I l-l-ove y-y-you d-d-d-devotedly, m-m-my d-d-d-ear B-B-B-B-lanche. W-w-will y-y-you m-m-m-marry me?' And after the delivery of this declaration on the instalment plan the minx had the audacity to say: 'Oh, George, this is so sudden.'"

A baby has been born on the summit of Pike's Peak, 12,000 feet above sea level. It would seem to be somewhat difficult for that child to rise in the world.

Talk about agonizing spectacles! Did you ever see a ten-year-old girl when rain falls on the day of her picnic?

China is thinking of abolishing her navy. A simpler way would have been to continue the war with Japan a little longer.

Miss Susan B. Anthony says the coming woman will be lofty. Possibly Miss Anthony was thinking of the success of

SEWER CONTRACTORS' CLAIMS

Report From Sewerage Commissioners Submitting a Basis for Settlement.

Caretaker Sutherland's Services Dispensed With—Music for the Park.

The regular meeting of the city council was held last evening. Present, Mayor Teague in the chair and Aldermen Humphrey, Macmillan, McLellan, Williams, Bragg, Partridge, Wilson, Cameron and Hall.

The sewerage committee submitted the following proposition for the settlement of the claims of the sewerage contractors:

May 23rd, 1892.

To His Worship the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen:—I am directed by the Board of Sewerage Commissioners to report to your honorable body in respect of the disputed claim of Coughlan & Mayo, the contractors for Contracts Numbers 1 and 2, and to submit the terms upon which the Board has arrived at the conclusion, after very much deliberation, and with the valuable assistance of Mr. Wilmot, the City Engineer, that this claim should be settled.

Under the "Sewerage Commissioners' Appointment and Sewerage Assessment By-Law, 1894," power is given (Sub-section 8 of Section 2) "to settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the City Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors or others and any contractor or contractors for any work in connection with the said sewerage, and the decision of the Commissioner or Commissioners shall be final."

It is also provided in the latter part of clause 2 of the contract "should any ambiguity exist between the drawings, specification and conditions therein contained, form of tender, bond, bills of quantities, or contract, or between all or any of these, or other documents in connection with these works, the same shall be referred to the Sewerage Commissioners and the Engineer, and their decision shall be final."

It is clear that under the by-law above quoted the right of the Sewerage Commissioners to determine the amount due the contractors still exists.

The final certificate was given by the City Engineer based upon the tender and contract. To this the contractors took exception as to the cost of rock trenching, but not as to the measurement. The Sewerage Commissioners, after due consideration, upheld the construction of the contract given by the City Engineer. The contractors then in accordance with the request of the Board submitted (without prejudice) their view of the way in which the said tenders and contract should be construed, and the Board unanimously agreed that that view could not be entertained.

The contractors then carried the case into court before Mr. Justice Drake, claiming to be paid as for a lump sum contract and not as before, under the schedule rate and obtained a decision in their favor. The case was then, upon appeal by the city, carried before the full bench of the Supreme Court, who set aside the judgment of the court below. The costs to the city of these legal proceedings have been as between solicitor and client only, $492.50, and any further proceedings in court will, of course, increase such costs.

The contractors for Nos. 1 and 2 and also for Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, have convinced the board that they have undoubtedly lost a large sum of money in carrying their work to a satisfactory conclusion.

Contract No. 3 allotted to McGregor and Jeeves, which was let later on by competition to the lowest tenderer and successfully executed, might be taken, in the opinion of the board, as a basis for settlement of the disputed claim of Coughlan & Mayo, especially in view of the fact that your honorable body by resolution instructed the City Engineer to report on "the actual cost of the work in question on the cubic yard basis and the amount of the usual and fair profit to a contractor for such work, with the view of offering (without prejudice) the total of such amounts to the contractors in settlement of their claim."

Computing the cost of work of contracts 1 and 2 upon the basis above mentioned; we find the total additional amount which would be payable to Coughlan & Mayo to be $3,376.91 and to the other contractors $9,956.64, making a total of $13,333.55, which would leave an available balance of about $31,743 for the extension of the sewerage works.

The Board therefore submit to the Council their award in this matter, feeling that an equitable decision is of the utmost importance to the city taxpayers no less than to the contractors. Where in the opinion of the City Engineer the price is less than the work can be done for, a contract should not be let, as such letting often involves loss to the innocent workmen and tradesmen who furnish labor and supplies for the work. The Board would also venture to recommend that any future contract should, before execution, be submitted to the City Barristers for their approval, and to recommend its conviction that no blame attaches to the City Engineer for adopting the form of tender, contract and specification, all of which had been used by his predecessor in charge of the works, and which has worked to the mutual satisfaction of the corporation and contractor.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. DOWLER,
Secty. to the Sewerage Commissioners.

Ald. Macmillan moved that the report be sent to the city solicitor. This was seconded by Ald. Humphrey and carried.

The city engineer wrote stating that he could not ascertain the actual cost of the sewerage works, as this could only be ascertained from the contractors' books. He, however, could ascertain a basis of the cost and asked for further instructions.

Ald. Macmillan moved that the letter be referred back to the engineer with instructions to obtain an estimate of the work and submit it to the city solicitor. This motion was lost.

Mr. Northcott, superintendent of public works, reported that the contracts for the improvements to No. 2 fire hall and the Old Men's Home had been completed. Adopted.

Superintendent Hutchison, of the electric light works, suggested the purchase of a spare armature. Referred to the electric light committee.

The financial committee reported recommending the appropriation of $3,047.50 out of the general revenue on various accounts, including teachers' salaries. Adopted.

A requisition was received from the school trustees for $314. Adopted.

The fire wardens recommended that Supt. Hutchison be instructed to take charge of the fire alarm system and keep it in order. Adopted.

The Home committee reported that they intended to hold an investigation on Wednesday afternoon to enquire into the charges made by Ald. Williams against Caretaker Sutherland.

Ald. Bragg said the matter was not one for an investigation. After the caretaker wrote the letter to the council that he did it was a question for prompt action. He moved that the report be laid on the table until his motion dealing with the caretaker came up. Ald. Wilson and Macmillan, the members of the committee who signed the report, said they had seen a proof sheet of the letter and had advised the caretaker to send the letter to the council.

Ald. Macmillan denied that he had advised the caretaker to send the letter, but he thought the caretaker had a right to defend his character. It was the duty of Ald. Williams to substantiate the charges he made against the caretaker.

Ald. McLellan said he would not allow an employee of his to insult him and he did not intend to allow a city employee to insult the council. The caretaker should be discharged. There are plenty of respectable men to take his place.

Ald. Wilson argued that the caretaker had a perfect right to ask for an investigation.

Ald. McLellan thought he might have asked for an investigation in a respectful manner.

Ald. Williams asked Ald. Wilson if he would deny that the caretaker kicked in the panels of the back door?

Ald. Wilson—I did not see the door when it was kicked in. Ald. Williams can prove that at the investigation.

Ald. Williams claimed that Ald. Wilson was evading the question. At the last investigation when a police officer was giving evidence about Sutherland being drunk, he was taking notes and Ald. Wilson asked him not to take any notice of it.

Ald. Wilson denied this.

The report was laid over.

The Park committee recommended, among other things, that $200 be appropriated for music at the park. Adopted.

Ald. Cameron moved that the council appoint the following six members of the court of revision: His Worship the Mayor, Ald. Humphrey, Macmillan, McLellan and Hall. Adopted.

Ald. Bragg moved, seconded by Ald Partridge, that the services of the caretaker of the Old Men's Home be dispensed with after June 1st, and that applications for the position be called for. The mover explained that if any other official of the city wrote a similar letter to that written by Caretaker Sutherland he would take much pleasure in moving a similar motion.

Ald. Partridge seconded the motion for the same reason.

Ald. Macmillan thought that if the caretaker had been guilty of drunkenness he should be discharged, and if not he should be exonerated. He quoted figures to show that if the washing was done as it was in former years it would cost $450. The council should not dismiss Sutherland until the charges against him had been enquired into. The proper way was to hold the investigation before dealing with Sutherland. He moved that the motion be laid over until after the investigation.

Ald. Wilson said that was all he wanted. If the motion was passed he would resign from the committee.

Ald. Humphrey supported the amendment to lay the motion over.

The amendment was lost on the following division: Yes—Ald. Humphrey, Macmillan, Wilson and Cameron. Noes—Ald. McLellan, Williams, Bragg, Partridge and Hall. The original motion was adopted on the same division.

Ald. Williams denied that he had any satellite whom he wished to place in the position.

Ald. Partridge moved that applications be called for the positon of plumbing inspector. Ald. Wilson moved in amendment that Assistant City Engineer Parr be retained as plumbing inspector.

The amendment was adopted.

Ald. Wilson resigned as member of the Old Men's Home committee.

On a question of privilege Ald. Macmillan said he could not but express disapprobation of the action taken by the council regarding the city engineers. It was no credit to the council.

Ald. McLellan moved that tenders be called for the construction of the filter beds at Elk lake and that the contractor be required to deposit 50 per cent instead of 10 per cent.

Ald. Macmillan moved in amendment that a deposit of but 2 1-2 per cent be required.

Ald. McLellan's motion was carried.

It was decided to meet on Wednesday evening to take up the water works by-law.

Ald. Williams moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Admiral Stephenson, officers and men of the fleet and the militia for the assistance they gave the citizens in celebrating the Queen's birthday.

In answer to a question Ald. Williams said he believed that within a year Victoria would have telegraphic connection with the Sound.

The council adjourned at 10:25.

BOATING - SUITS

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Fibre Chamois

Won't show the creases or wrinkles caused by tight packing or hard usage.

Neither will they lose the stiffness, which preserves their grace and style, at the first exposure to dampness.

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The wholesale trade only supplied by THE CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS CO., MONTREAL.

BUST OF SHAKESPEARE.

The Interesting History of the Davenant Head.

When Lincoln's Inn Fields was still a rural suburb, where aristocratic and wealthy people lived, says the St James Budget, there stood on their southern side, or "on the back side of Portugal Row," close by an old inn called the Grange, a famous tennis court, together with one of these great and stately "inns of court," from which the name of that locality was obtained. Early in the year 1660, or late in 1659, Sir William Davenant obtained possession of the tennis court—then called Gibbon's—and converted it into a handsome and roomy theatre, which a contemporary, Pepys, said was "the finest playhouse that ever was in England." Over its two chief entrances recesses were made to accommodate busts, and these, apparently, were those of the manager's godfather and his predecessor as poet laureate, Ben Jonson.

At that time many of Shakespeare's younger friends were still alive, and so were old actors who had been the poet's fellow-players, and so was Shakespeare's youngest daughter, and his granddaughter, and old playgoers who had seen the poet play. To all of these Shakespeare's bust would be attractive, and many of them doubtless often paused on their way past, into, or out of the theatre, to look up at it. Presently came the reign of operas in the Italian style and comedies in the French style, and Shakespeare was again neglected. The men who remembered the mighty poet were becoming very few, the stories that were told of him were being fast forgotten, and the busts over the theatre door were no longer the objects of interest they had been. In 1668 Sir William Davenant died. Sir William had looked his last upon the beloved bust above the theatre door, and after his departure we gradually hear less and less of both Shakespeare and his works, and more of dancing and singing and coarse buffoonery.

If, then, Shakespeare's plays were contemptuously neglected, what wonder is it to find his personal relics equally disregarded? When in 1714 the Duke's Theatre ceased to be a playhouse and became a barrack, the busts over the entrances remained. They were portraits of men unknown; and when (probably about that time) the entrance was bricked up they were lost sight of altogether. When the building was deserted by the military it became an auction room and warehouse, and afterward, in 1737, Messrs. Copeland and Spode converted it into a pottery warehouse. In 1845 the old building was removed for the erection of the College of Surgeons, and in 1848, when its last remains were also removed, the long-forgotten terra cotta busts once again saw daylight. Before their real value and importance were discovered the workmen had thrown down the bust of Jonson and utterly destroyed it. From this fate the Shakespeare bust was preserved by Mr Clift, whose daughter afterwards became the wife of the late Sir Richard Owen, to whom it was bequeathed, and from whom, thanks to the kindness of his son, the Rev. Mr. Owen of Richmond, and Sir William Flower, it has now become the most valuable of many valuable Shakespearean relics in the library of the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-upon-Avon. There we may hope its continued existence will never again be endangered by that ignorant and careless indifference through which we had so narrow an escape of losing it altogether.

The President of the Board of Health, New York, recommends Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse to take imitations.

—Closing out sale tinware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and see prices.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, red blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic and have enjoyed the best of health. Although I had a strain of work I have had no sick spells for many months and no lost time, so I am doubly repaid." THOMAS S. HILL, 261 Brussels St., St. John, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

HE IS A LOYAL SCOT.

William Black Has Many Relics in His Home in Sussex.

William Black, the novelist, is a man of many homes. He has a residence in London, another in Sussex and a country house at Oban, where he goes every summer to hunt and fish.

It is at his Sussex home that Mr. Black spends the greater part of his time and does all his literary work. Paston House has a cheerful and substantial air and inside it is crowded with rare and beautiful things.

The walls of the wide halls and staircase which lead up to a luxuriously furnished drawing room are covered with pictures by some of England's best artists, prominent among them being a reproduction of a storm scene in "Macleod of Dare." In the drawing room there is a wealth of articles of curious historic interest.

Two things that are pretty certain to be shown the visitor are the tray on which the pretender Prince Charles Edward was served, when, aided by the beautiful Flora Macdonald, he found safe shelter from the Macdonalds of Kingsbury; and more racy of the land of the thistle than the foregoing, a brace of whiskey jars once owned by the family of Rob Roy.

Mr. Black is a loyal Scot, and delights to gather about him reminders of the land of his birth. His study is on the top floor, with no outlook to distract his attention, and well removed from the noise and confusion of the little domestic world below stairs.

Though an old newspaper worker, he must of necessity have absolute quiet and privacy while at work.

Vinol. Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Camp Stools, Camp Chairs, Camp Beds, Camp Tables,

AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY TO A FULL

Camping Outfit

.....AT.....

WEILER BROS.

Fine Line of Hammocks Just Arrived.

Dairy and Stock Farm For Sale.

207 acres crown grant good land, Cowichan, Vancouver Island, equally distant from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver; three-quarters of a mile from McPherson's Station and postoffice, E. & N. R.; three and a half miles from Duncan's; two and a half miles from salt water; one mile from public school; all under fence; over 40 acres under cultivation and fenced; about 60 acres improved; the balance light timber, maple and alder, and easily cleared; eight roomed house, good new basement barn and other outbuildings; trout creek of spring water running all the year between house and barn; good government roads on three sides; horses, cows, sheep, wagon, cart, plow, harrows, mowing machine, horse rake, etc.

W. R. ROBERTSON,
m27-1mo-d&w McPherson's Station.

GROCERIES.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, 25c. per lb
KEILLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
FINE SCOTCH OATMEAL.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

TENDERS WANTED.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders are invited for the erection of a brick and stone building on Johnson street up to Friday, the 31st inst. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. C. BURRIS,
Room 21, Board of Trade Building.
may25-td

Notice to Contractors, Builders, &c.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until noon on Friday, the 31st May instant, for executing certain works and alterations to buildings, etc., at H. M. Naval Establishments at Esquimalt.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Civil Engineer in this Yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Works" and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper, &c.
Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
20th May, 1895. m21-6t

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up till Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12 a.m., for the erection and completion of a two-story frame residence on Victoria Crescent. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, Architect.
m15-td 32 1-2 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE.

Improved ranch, East Kootenay, the property of a gentleman residing in England. Lot 272, group 1, East Kootenay, known as Cannan ranch; 319 acres bottom land, situated at mouth of Sinclair Creek, Columbia river, and traversed by the creek; near Sinclair Hot Springs; good farm buildings; title perfect. In connection therewith certain horses, cows and sheep (to be rounded up) and farm implements will be sold. Apply to BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors,
Victoria, B. C., or
A. G. M. SPRAGGE, Solicitor,
May 15-1m Donald, B. C.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

All claims against this institution are to be rendered up to and including the 31st May. The monthly invoice is to be rendered separately from the statement of account, which is to be rendered the undersigned not later than 14th June.

No claims will be entertained if not sent in on or before the 14th of June.

WILLIAM M. CHUDLEY,
Hon'y Treasurer.
Care of H. M. Yates, Esq., 22 Bastion st., Victoria, tSj

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Atkins and Joseph Atkins, of Colwood, B. C., lime manufacturers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of May, 1895.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1895.

JOSEPH ATKINS.
Witness: H. G. HALL. m27-1w

Sewer Pipe

I have now for sale about twenty thousand feet best Scotch salt glazed SEWER PIPES (3 feet lengths, and all kinds of traps and fittings. The ONLY Pipe in Victoria to stand the test.

Tiles.....

Received large consignment by last ship from England of Grand, Printed and Art Tiles, for hearths and floors. The Latest Styles.

J. W. Keller,
Corner Yates and Quadra Streets.

The Mother Heart Touched

"I Believe SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE Saved the Lives of Two of My Children."—Puny Children Grow Fat and Strong—Tired and Ailing Women Take on the BLOOM of EARLIER YEARS.

What will touch the mother heart more deeply than the illness of her little ones? She may suffer much herself, and women are sorely afflicted with many ills, but she will endure all this, however often, without a murmur; but there can be no disguising her anxiety when the little ones of the home are stricken down with sickness. And how many puny children there are! We talk of the bloom of youth, but thousands of children know not of it. Others may romp, but they are weaklings.

Mothers, would you have your loved ones strong and healthy? Would you enjoy good health yourself? Then use South American Nervine Tonic; there is no doubting its efficacious properties. Investigate from a scientific or a common sense point of view and you will find that nearly all disease has its start in the nerve centres of the body.

The mission of South American Nervine is to at once reach the nerve centres, which are to the whole body what the mainspring of the watch is to every other part of the timepiece. Science has made perfectly clear that the troubles that affect the individual organs of the body, have their seat in these nerve centres, so, without any wasteful experimenting, South American Nervine reaches out to the seat of the difficulty, and straightening out what is wrong there heals the whole body. Listen to what Mrs. H. Russell, Wingate, writes on this point: "I have used several bottles of South American Nervine Tonic, and will say, I consider it the best medicine in the world. I believe it saved the lives of two of my children. They were down, and nothing appeared to do them any good until I procured this remedy. It was very surprising how rapidly both improved on its use. I don't allow myself to be without some of it in my house. I recommend the medicine to all my neighbors." It will certainly grant new life to all who are delicate, whether young, middle-aged, or old. Do not worry along with ill health, but dispel it, and brighten your lives by the immediate use of South American Nervine.

FOR SALE BY

Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DECAYING BRICKS.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper for the following inquiry into the brick manufacturing industry, which is one of our leading industries, but by the appearance of some of our brick blocks that have been erected in this growing city of ours, and some of the bricks that have been used are decaying and falling to pieces. I would also point out the numerous chimney tops that have been erected on some of our finest residences that are also becoming very unsightly to look at. The bricks that have been used in their construction are also quickly decaying and failing to pieces. Now, sir, I would like to know if the bricks in this city have always decayed in this manner, or is it only the last four or five years? I would like to have the opinion of the brick makers on this subject. BRICKS.

COWICHAN'S REPRESENTATION.

To the Editor:—Taking all things into consideration, I think it is time, if rumor is correct, that our member in the local house was asked to resign. Certain it is that he would never stand a show again of being elected. I hear that it is through him that we have two constables with headquarters at Duncan's, when there is really not work enough for one, further than this it makes us look like a very unruly lot of people, when the fact is we are a law-abiding people. If it was through the influence of our member that the extra constable was ap[illegible] good idea why such influence was used. I cannot for the life of me see why some old settler, at election times, does not enter the field. Surely in this electoral district of ours there is a man who can represent us without showing favor to parties who can well do without government aid! A decided change is necessary for the representation of Cowichan and the undersigned would like to see the change take place at a very early date.

A VOTER.

Cowichan, May 22nd, 1895.

INFORMATION GIVEN.

To the Editor:—I observe in the Weekly Times of the 24th inst., a letter asking for particulars about the imputed action of Mr. Watt of Lake District "in felling a tree across the new West Saanich road." Well, as a matter of fact, the tree was put across, not the above said road, but a newly gazetted road, and Mr. Watt at the time of felling the tree had not been notified that it was gazetted and even had he been, he, I understand, disputes the right of the authorities to do so, they having, as I am informed, already used for road purposes the amount allowed by law. Personally, I have no interest in this matter except as one of abstract justice, and I think when all the facts of the case are fully brought forward some suitable action will no doubt be taken by the authorities. AGRICOLA.

Clearance Sale of Furniture, Etc.

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

A Succession of Disastrous Fires Break Out in the Eastern Provinces.

Frank Clune, Toronto's Ten-Year-Old Tramp, Turns Up at Vancouver.

Alymer, Ont., May 27.—One of the most disastrous fires that has taken place in Alymer for a number of years took place yesterday, when the organ factory, owned by John Rowe, and planing mills owned by Charles Price, as well as a handsome brick residence of Alex. Summers, were totally destroyed by fire and the residence of Rev. Dr. Thomson was damaged by smoke. The fire was caused by two boys playing with matches. Chas. Price had no insurance; his loss will amount to $2,000. John Rowe was insured for $900; the loss will amount to $5,000. Alex Summers has insurance of $1,800 and his loss is about $3,000.

Brighton, Ont., May 27.—Hugh Strong's cheese factory, situated about six miles north of here, was totally destroyed by fire. Insurance $800.

Montreal, Que., May 27.—Two big fires took place here yesterday. The first, in the wholesale fur establishment of Wm. Thomas & Co., 412 St. Paul street, did about $20,000 damage, and the second destroyed the wholesale stationery store of Boyd, Gillies & Co., St. Sulpice; loss $30,000.

Moncton, N.B., May 27.—The buildings of the Havelock mineral springs company were destroyed by fire on the 24th. An explosion of acids in the store department is supposed to be the cause. The loss is only partially covered by insurance.

Montreal, Que., May 27.—Premier Greenway arrived on Saturday from Ottawa and declined to discuss the school politics.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin, in a letter to J. P. Tardivel, of La Vertie, states that if justice be not rendered to the Catholic minority an appeal will be made to the Queen herself.

The Quebec government has obtained a loan of $150,000 at a little under 4 per cent. The loan is only temporary and was negotiated through Hanson Bros., of this city.

Hamilton, May 27.—Robt. Walker, farmer, living in Onondaga township, about ten miles from Hamilton, and his about ten miles from Hamilton, and his son, aged 25, were crossing Grand river upset and both men were drowned.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 27.—D. A. Shilocck, superintendent of the G.T.R. dining car service at this point suicided by shooting himself in the head. No cause is assigned. His wife's mind is unbalanced by the tragedy.

Winnipeg, Man., May 27.—The residence of Hudleigh at Bird's Hill was burned on Saturday evening.

Montreal, May 27.—In the international bowling championship contest on Saturday the Ottawa team won by 13 pins.

Toronto, May 27.—Rev. Dr. Galbraith, of the Elm street Methodist church, has been offered the presidency of the Methodist college at Tokio, Japan, and in connection therewith the superintendency of missions in that country. He declined the offer.

Quebec, May 27.—More landslides are reported on the north shore. The river St. Anne, in the county of Port Neuf, is in the vicinity of the catastrophe last year. Large masses of ground one hundred feet high and several hundred feet long rolled over into the river at intervals, and houses and barns had to be moved further inland in order to avoid destruction.

Maniwaki, May 7.—A messenger from the Baskatorg, thirty-five miles above here, reports the murder of Miss Jones at her home there on Friday. Her body was found shortly after the deed badly mutilated. A woman is suspected of the crime. The coroner is on his way to investigate.

Vancouver, May 7.—Frank Clune, the ten-year-old Toronto tramp, who left his parents' house on January 17, to travel around the world, arrived in Vancouver to-day and was arrested as a vagrant while fishing. A pathetic letter has been received from his father, a laboring man, praying the authorities to send his boy home. This would be useless as the child has a craze for traveling. He is bright and intelligent and would jump off at the first station he came to. He will probably be put on the steamer Empress of Japan.

INTELLIGENT SWALLOWS.

Observations of an Ornithologist on the Actions of the Bird.

Dr. F. H. Knowlton of the Smithsonian Institution has published an account of observations made on the habits of the common cave or cliff swallow, which show that this bird possesses a remarkable degre of intelligence. Eave swallows, as is well known, usually select the eaves of a building for their nesting site, and sometimes as many as a hundred nests may be observed under one projection. Dr. Knowlton's observations are as follows:

Within my collecting grounds is a shed open only on one side, where for many years cliff swallows have atached their nests to the sleepers of the loft. In the spring of 1878 they returned, as usual, and soon began repairing old nests or beginning new ones.

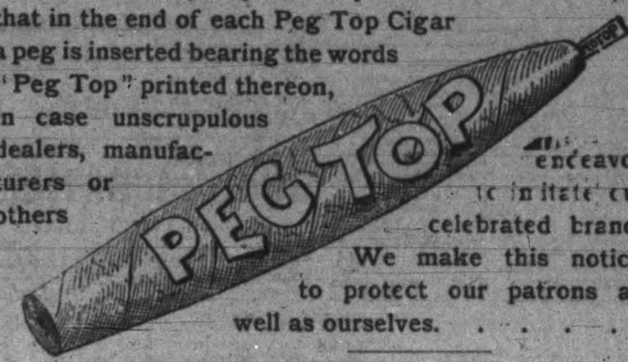
One day it was noticed that one bird remained in her half-finished nest, and did not appear to be much engaged. Soon a neighbor, owning a nest a few feet away, arrived with a fresh pellet of clay, and after adjusting it in a satisfactory manner flew away for more. No sooner was she out of sight than the quiet bird repaired to the neighbor's nest, appropriated the fresh clay, and molded it in her own nest! When the plundered bird returned no notice was taken of the theft, [illegible] as soon as she was again out of sight. These movements were repeated many times, with the result that the nest of the stay-at-home bird grew apace.

In the same place a nest remained undisturbed, and was occupied probably by the same pair of birds for several seasons. One spring they returned and all appeared prosperous, until one day it was noticed that a number of swallows were engaged in walling up the entrance to this old nest. This work, as well as the outline of a new nest over the old, was soon completed. The closed nest was then broken open, and within was found the dead body of a swallow. The bird had probably died a natural death, and the friends, being unable to remove the body, and knowing that it would soon become offensive, adopted this method of sealing it up.—Youth's Companion.

—Insure your plate glass at Mellor's. *

Warning to the Public.

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves. . . . .



S. LEISER & CO.,
Sole Agents for British Columbia.

MILK GRANULES with CEREALS

A Perfect Food for Infants and Invalids.

The elements that make up this excellent food are the constituents of **Pure Milk** of the best quality and **carefully selected Barley**, specially treated to render the food easily digestible.

If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Good Health

RESULTS FROM USING

PURE TEA

AND OTHER WHOLESOME FOOD

DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD" FOR AN ANSWER

But Insist Upon Getting THE GENUINE MM

LOOK FOR THE STAR ★

And the Name of

M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.

THIS IS THE GENUINE

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES.

NOTICE!! Some Unscrupulous Grocers may tell you "this is just as good" or "the same as M M ★." It is false. If your Grocer substitutes any other brand in place of M M ★, be honest and send [illegible]

MUNICIPAL.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of consumers of water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to Sections 12, 20, and 23 of The Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1894, which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of water of the said water works shall use such water for irrigating except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In the North Ward on Mondays and Thursdays.
In the Central Ward on Tuesdays and Fridays.
In the South Ward on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore mentioned the water will be turned off, and there shall be charged in addition to ordinary rates the sum of fifty cents for each infraction.

The above penalties will be strictly enforced.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.

Water Commissioner's Office,
14th May, 1895. m17

Public Library.

Notice is hereby given that from and after Thursday, the 11th instant, the hours for keeping the Public Library open will be from 11 a.m., to 12 noon; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., each day of the week, Sunday excepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., 2nd April, 1895.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the City Council as a Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, at 10 a.m. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, April 24, 1895. C.M.C.

Have You

Tried the Beer at the

PALACE SALOON

THE BEST IN THE TOWN.
DON'T MISS IT!

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL,
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Tem le, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

MONEY TO LOAN,
AT A REASONABLE RATE ON APPROVED SECURITY.
S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley St., Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Highest prices paid for household furniture.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two first class stove plate moulders. Apply to Albion Iron Works. m27-2t

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY LOCALITY to distribute samples and advertising matter; good pay; steady work the year round. For particulars address, with stamp, at once, C. & U. S. Advertisers' Agency, Box 450, London, Ontario. m2-4w

TO LET.

TO LET.—Pretty cottage, five rooms and bath. Apply to Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. may27-tf

TO LET—For housekeeping, suite of rooms furnished for two, with good address. 15 Caledonia Avenue, Mrs. Wharton, City. ma3-1m

TO LET—Furnished rooms with use of kitchen and bath; 104 Pandora street. m1-1m

TO RENT—A well furnished five-roomed cottage; on the car line; desirable location; fruit trees; possession given at once. Apply F. B. Williams, Times Office.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A watch, gold case, open face, engraved rim and plain back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Times office.

WANTS.

TO EXCHANGE.—English gun (Lewis' 12 bore) for bicycle. Apply 78 Government street. m27-1w

WANTED—At Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street, cash customers for Garden Tools, Paints, etc. Cheap, cheap for cash.

Your Teeth!

Don't neglect them. You can't afford to.

CALL ON....
A. A. HUMBER, D.D.S.,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College.
90 1-2 Douglas Street.

CAREFUL ATTENTION.
BEST WORK. SPECIAL RATES.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—Fine site for a house. Lots crowded with fruit trees for sale. Street to be cut through shortly. Apply to William Andean, end of Stanley avenue, Upper Fort street. m27-2t

FOR SALE—Four lots in 264a, Vancouver at $100 each; 7 lots in Hastings Townsite, cost $525, will be sold for $250 cash; lot in Port Townsend, cost $300, will be sold for $150; lot in Newcastle Townsite, Nanaimo, cost $125, will be sold for $70. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Three choice Lots at Fowl Bay. Apply T. Eiford, Shawnigan Lumber Co.'s Office. m17-tf

COWS with calves or without for sale. Apply to J. W. Rowland, or Matthias Rowland, Burnside Hotel. ma15-tf

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 59 Broad St.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

MAY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

TRADE COMPARISONS.

During a period of depression the foreign trade of Great Britain had, under a purely revenue tariff, increased from £681,820,448 in 1893 to £682,666,441 in 1894. During the same period the foreign trade of Canada, under protection, fell from $247,638,020 in 1893 to $240,900,889 in 1894. The foreign trade of the United States, under still higher protection, fell from $1,097,431,707 in 1893 to $1,524,190,659 in 1894. France, another highly protected country, shows a decrease of from 9,687 million francs in 1892 to 9,277 million francs in 1893; while Germany, another "protected" country, also suffered a substantial decrease between 1891 and 1893. Thus it will be seen that Britain alone of the great trading nations not only succeeded in holding her own, but actually increased her foreign trade by nearly £1,000,000 under a revenue tariff, while the United States, France, Germany and Canada fell far behind in the race for wealth under the policy of protection. Yet the "patriotic" press still persist in representing British commerce and British industry to be in a stage of decadence.

NEWSPAPER RESPONSIBILITY.

Time was, and not long since, when newspapers were treated with unmerciful injustice in the matter of libel. The unfortunate publisher was everywhere dealt with as an enemy of the public, who had no rights to be respected. This mediaeval way of looking at newspapers has been largely done away with in English-speaking countries, though in Britain itself the law of libel and the treatment of newspapers still smack of fossilism. Even in Canada and the United States there are still injustices to be removed, but as the matters now stand there is an approach to a balance of justice as between the newspapers and the public. An enlightened Pennsylvania judge recently gave utterance to the following noteworthy views in connection with a libel suit, and it would be well if his sentiments more largely inspired those responsible for the condition of the libel law and its administration:

"An account of a criminal proceeding is matter proper for public information, and is a privileged communication. A mistake in a privileged communication, if it be a necessary part of the report of the occurrence and such a matter of detail as would usually be inserted in such a report, partakes of the privilege, though it may, in point of fact, be untrue. The presumption of malice where an incorrect statement has been made in a privileged communication, though the statement may reflect upon an individual, is rebutted by the fact that reasonable care was exercised in verifying the statement, and that there was reasonable and probable cause for believing it to be true. A newspaper publisher is not to be held to any stricter accountability in the conduct of his business than any other persons engaged in business enterprises. The question of whether or not a communication is privileged is a question for the court and not for the jury. In an account of an arrest actually made in a bawdy house a statement of the location of the house and the name of its proprietress partakes of the privilege attaching to the account itself as an integral part of the whole and an entirely relevant detail of the occurrence, and therefore an honest mistake, both in the location and in the name, if induced by probable cause, could not make an erroneous statement, believed in at the time and made without malice, irrelevant or a lawful ground of recovery. It is an absolute impossibility for newspapers in our day to do the work which the times and the people expect and demand, and at the same time to verify to a certainty every item and explore for possible falsity in what seems true. Certainly nothing more should be exacted from them in that line than is required from other individuals."

While a purely revenue tariff enables a country to put forth all its unfettered energies to reap the advantages during a period of prosperity, it also enables it to meet the adversity and stringency occasioned during a period of depression. This is clearly shown by the fact that England is the only great trading country that shows an increase of foreign trade in 1894 over 1893. Germany, France, the United States and Canada, all highly protected countries, fell far behind, particularly the three latter, where the decrease is alarming.

During the unusually severe depression that existed from 1874 to 1878 the average exports per head of the population amounted to $17.99. Under the five years of national policy "prosperity" (1885 to 1890) the average had fallen to $17.23 per head.

"At the risk of being accused of "running down the country" and "preaching blue ruin" we venture to remind the department that Emanuel S. Louis, the Curran bridge "boodler," is still at large. Has his close relationship to the minister of public works anything to do with his liberty?

Montreal Herald: The Conservative Parliamentary party to-day is a merely chaotic jumble of individuals. It has no leader, no policy, no hope. It is torn with jealousies. It no longer knows what discipline is. It regards with envy, not unmixed with contempt, the men who claim the right of directing it. It has only the primary instinct of hanging on; and will do this until circumstances detach it from its present moorings, when it will drift to hopeless ruin. It is a mob of masterless men. Those who predicted that after Sir John would come the deluge were not mistaken, for the deluge is at hand. Under the current of ballots when next the electors go to the polls the Conservative party, as we know it, will be swept away; and though it will of course reappear it will be with new aims, new policies and new chiefs. As at present constituted, Canada has had too much of it already.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

Net debt—$247,457,000.
Annual expenditure—$38,517,152.
Deficit, 1893-4—$1,210,000.
Deficit, 1894-5—$4,500,000 (est).
Deficit, 1895-6—$1,700,000 (est).
Obligations to which the country is irrevocably committed:
Railway subsidies voted—$8,729,000.
St. Lawrence canals—$6,000,000.
Trent Valley canals—$5,000,000.
Intercolonial railway—$1,000,000.
Making a total of $20,729,000.
The annual interest on this total sum of $20,000,000 will amount to $1,400,000.
Surely it is time the people of Canada called a halt by turning out of power the reckless spendthrifts who are responsible for this alarming state of affairs. It is useless to even dream of the Bowell-Haggart-Foster combination introducing a regime of wise economy with a view to husbanding our resources.—Halifax Chronicle.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

It is really too bad that Great Britain should go accumulating wealth when all the Tory papers in Canada are declaring that she has been ruined by free trade. A parliamentary paper has just been published showing that the ratable value of property assessed by the different poor law unions has risen from £104,870,000 in 1870 to £161,081,000 in 1894, an increase of nearly 54 per cent. In 1854 the ratable value was £67,700,155, so that there has been an increase of 140 per cent. in 40 years of free trade.—St. John Telegraph.

The Ottawa correspondent of the London Advertiser gives the following as the "results" of the recent Conservative caucus at Ottawa:

1 That no subsidy be given to the Hudson Bay railway, though $2,500,000 was proposed.

2. That no further aid be given to the Chignecto Ship railway.

3. That no further payment for mail service be made to the C. P. R.

4. That a sixth session of parliament be held, waiting the return of better times.

The Montreal Star's report practically confirms the above and furnishes the additional information that the caucus was anything but harmonious.

According to the Auditor-General's report, one of the Ottawa civil servant dudes had the following "expenses" allowed to him: "Wear and tear of coat and suit, Sept. 16 to Oct. 2, $6." Another charges his barber's bill, $1.30. Another charges his newspapers, $3.05. Another, "fur coat, 26 days, at 50 cents, $13; umbrella, $2.55." Of course these are small things compared with the Curran bridge steal, but "every little makes a muckle," and the accumulation of many such unwarrantable expenditures adds very materially to the burdens borne by the tax paying classes of Canada.—Halifax Chronicle.

Exports of hardware and machinery from Great Britain for 1843, under a protective tariff, and for 1893, under a revenue tariff:—

	1843	1893
British exports of hardware and machinery	£1,953,140	£15,984,149

—It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S SIDE.

Hon. Robert Bond Tells How Negotiations With Canada Failed.

Colony Wanted Terms as Liberal as Those Offered by Tupper in 1888.

Hon. Robert Bond, the chairman of the commission which was recently in Ottawa endeavoring to secure the confederation of that island with Canada, was interviewed by a Star reporter at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, last week, when he talked quite freely of the confederation question.

"My business now does not call me to Ottawa," he said, "for all chances of the confederation of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada are a thing of the past.

"Canada's propositions as regards confederation were of such a nature that Newfoundland could not accept them, and as the government of Canada had declined a counter proposal made by the Newfoundland delegates, the matter is at an end. Sir William Whiteway, premier of Newfoundland, introduced an alternative policy before the legislature of Newfoundland yesterday afternoon. This was emulated and agreed to by our government before I left Newfoundland and my visit to this continent is in the furtherance of this policy. The policy adopted by the government of Newfoundland in lieu of confederation is one of retrenchment. It has been carefully thought out and is so arranged that while we will reduce the public expenditure by one-half million per annum the efficiency of the public service will be in no way affected. Luxuries are done away with, and public officers' salaries, including that of governors, judges and all department officers will be reduced proportionately. The most radical and close economy would be welcomed by the people of the colony rather than confederation with Canada upon terms which they did not consider equitable. There has been a widespread feeling in Newfoundland since the commencement of negotiations that the Dominion government would endeavor to take advantage of the recent financial troubles to drive a hard bargain and there was a determination among us to resist anything like coercion. The action of the Dominion government in preventing the ratification by Her Majesty's government of the United States convention, or what is known as the Bond-Blaine treaty of 1891, was regarded by the people of Newfoundland as exceedingly selfish and harsh and no doubt went further to arouse mistrust than anything else that has occurred."

"The repudiation by the Dominion government of the terms of union," continued Mr. Bond, "proposed to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner, in 1888, and upon which the Newfoundland delegates based their recent counter proposal, will, no doubt, seem to justify to the minds of many that feeling of mistrust upon which their opposition to the negotiations was based. I regret that the Dominion government could not see their way clear to make a proposal at least as liberal as that proposed to the colony in 1888 by Sir Charles Tupper. Your papers published Sir Charles' proposals while the conference was sitting at Ottawa last month. If you will compare the counter proposals submitted by myself to the Ottawa government with the proposals made to the colony by Sir Charles Tupper in 1888 you will find that they vary little. The point upon which we have split with the Dominion government, or at least the main point, is that of the completion of the railway to Port Aux Basque. Up to date that railway has cost the colony $4,446,000. Every mite of railway has been paid for and the amount is included in the funded public debt of the colony, which is only $9,116,534. The amount required to complete the railway is $3,120,000; the total cost of the whole line would then be $7,566,000. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper's offer included $8,000,000 for the building of the railway, which was $434,000 in excess of what the actual cost would have been had the Dominion government undertaken the recent proposal to pay for the completion of our railway scheme. The Dominion government wanted the Newfoundland government to terminate the railway where it is at present—that is in the interior of the island, one hundred or more miles from any settlement—or to pay for the completion ourselves. Both proposals were of course absurd. To leave the terminus where it is would be to render useless the line already built, and which has cost the colony, as I have stated, over $4,000,000. The line would simply end in a swamp. The great object in completing this line of railway was to bring the west coast of the island in speedy communication with the capital of the colony, as well as to form a close connection with this country and the United States. On the completion of that railway we shall be within 85 miles of North Sydney, and 65 miles of Cape North, a distance that can be bridged by a fast steamer in 4 hours. Again, for Newfoundland to assume the completion of the railway after Canada had taken from us our source of revenue, which is the only means of raising the interest due upon the completion of the line, was to ask of us an impossibility, remaining as we do outside of the Dominion. We can and will complete the railway within two years. Our agreement with the contractor is to pay for the line in bonds bearing 3½ per cent. per annum. In order to meet this interest and the other interest upon the debenture debt we have reduced the expenditure by half a million per year, and in order to form a sinking fund to eventually pay off our loans. We have increased the customs tariff by the amount of $280,000 on the revenues of an average year. The object of my visit to this continent is for the purpose of raising a loan upon the credit of the colony to wipe out the whole of the floating debt, which is a little over two million dollars. I notice that the London Times and Post have stated that England has declined to pay the debts of the colony, and rightly, and that England will do nothing for the colony till England has appointed a royal commission to investigate the financial affairs of the island. Both these papers have been bitterly antagonistic for months past. Who has inspired them it is difficult to say, but the information upon which they have based their statements has been grossly misleading. The Newfoundland government has never asked anyone to pay her debts, and has never asked of Great Britain any more than the other colonies of the Empire. The statement that the colony has refused an investigation of her financial affairs is absolutely untrue. The government telegraphed the home government a month ago that if the home government would undertake the appointment of a royal commission, which would not mean the abrogation of the charter of the colony or its rights, they would welcome the commission, and the most stringent investigation."

CATTLE-MARKET AUCTION
Friday, May 31st, at 2 p.m.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Leading Auctioneers.

A Large Assemblage
—OF—
Household Furniture.
We will sell by auction in our salerooms
COR. BROAD ST. AND TROUNCE AVE.
—ON—
Thursday Next, at 2 p.m.
By order of several parties giving up house-keeping, a large quantity of Furniture and Effects, including several bed sets in hardwood, box, wire and top mattresses, bed and single lounges, toilet sets, dining tables, sideboards, bureaus, washstands, 3 dozen wood chairs, cane chairs, mirrors, cooking and heating stoves, fine baby buggy, blankets, camp bedsteads, occasional and centre tables, sewing machines, pictures, hanging lamps, Standard lamps, easy chairs, carpets, rugs, a very fine
COLLECTION OF STAMPS
belonging to Mr. W. E. Buck (now on view), crockery, glassware, kitchen tables, and chairs, etc., etc.
HERBERT CUTHBERT & Co.,
m28 Leading Auctioneers.

A Simple Test.

To detect impurities in salt, dissolve a tablespoonful in a tumbler of pure water and add a lump of common washing soda. If the water becomes cloudy the salt is impure. With Windsor Salt the water will be as clear as crystal. It doesn't cake. Try it.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.

The Barbarous Practice of Docking—Kindness to Balky Animals.

So the legislature of Massachusetts has really passed a law compelling all persons who "dock horses" to cover them with fly netting during the months of June, July, August and September.

Every state should pass such a law. It is astonishing that the officers of the Humane Society in all the large cities do not have their councils or state legislatures pass such a law.

How cruel and wrong is the docking of horses' tails; sawed off in such a manner that they can do nothing with them. Why the only defence a poor animal has during the fly season is his tail, which should be allowed to grow its full length without being clipped off to suit fashion's latest fad.

Those men that are sometimes arrested for driving lame animals are not committing half the crime our wealthy citizens are when allowing their fine stock to be shorn of their tail, or the best part of it; which certainly has been provided by the "ever ruling providence" for some good. The council should pass an ordinance punishing any and every one who docks horses or impose a heavy penalty. If this law should be enforced, humanity and utilization will have advanced another step.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

What farmer has not had his temper ruffled by a balky horse and tired himself out bringing the stubborn brute to terms? A writer in one of the journals devoted to horses and cattle, in a long article on balky horses, presents his experience and the method he employed to break his animal of the disagreeable habit. After deploring the fact that so many horsemen resort to the whip without good results, he suggests a course of kind treatment and instances how lost sugar and apples, with a little gentle coaxing, made a good animal out of a horse he picked up for a song because the owner had despaired of breaking it of balking. The writer says that when his horse balked he would get out of his wagon and then jump in again and throw off his brake and away the horse would go, but it soon discovered that it was being tricked by the jumping out and it lost its effect. But the owner kept his temper and began his course of kindness. He put some pieces of lump sugar in his pocket, and whenever it was convenient he gave the horse a piece, and when it got balky and stopped on the road he got out and petted the animal, talking kindly to it, and administered his sugar. He varied the diet by giving the horse an apple once in a while, and though it took all of three months to accomplish his object, he finally succeeded, and now values the animal as among the best on his farm and recommends the remedy to the thousands of men throughout the country who are afflicted with balking horses.

100 Government St.
That's Bowes'
Pharmacy.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Camping outfits at Weiler Bros. *

—Arrived—New wall papers. Mellor. *

—The Victoria wheelmen meet in the rooms to-night.

—Art drapery materials in latest effects at Weiler Bros. *

—Ice cream freezers at prices to suit everybody. Shore's hardware. *

—The smokeless frying-pan—the best thing out. Only at A. Barker's, 122 Yates street. *

—Come and inspect my stock of fine groceries at Cash Grocery, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Hardress Clarke.

—A special meeting of the city council will be held Wednesday night, when the waterworks by-law will be taken up in committee.

—The Mischief leaves next Saturday for Clayoquot. She will return June 6 and leave the following day for Kyuquot and other western points.

—A meeting of the celebration sports and games committee will be held to-night to wind up affairs in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration.

—There was a shooting match in the drill hall last night between teams officered by Lieut. McConnan and Lieut. Taylor. The match was not completed, but Lieut. McConnon had secured the lead.

—Lieut. Stileman, R.N., will deliver at Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, to-night, the first of a series of lectures on "Some of the leading features in God's dealings with the human race, especially in the Mosaic and Christian dispensations."

—Harry J. Cox, of the Leland Stamford, Jr., University, is in the city trying to arrange dates for the university mandolin and glee club. The club is going to make a tour of the Northwest during June and wants dates here about the middle of that month.

—The only new arrival at the police station between ten o'clock yesterday morning and ten this morning was an unfortunate Chinaman, entered as being of unsound mind. As he did not have to make his bow to the police magistrate there was a blank at the police court this morning.

—Mrs. Mary Millington, aged 59, died yesterday morning of cancer. She had been sick for a long while. Deceased was a native of Gloucester, Eng. A family of nine survive her. The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon from the residence, Pandora avenue, and later from Christ church cathedral.

—Superintendent Macfarlane, of the Washington State Old Men's Home, near Tacoma, is in the city. Mr. Macfarlane is visiting civic and state asylums and prisons with an idea of collecting information on the general running of such institutions. He visited Caretaker Sutherland of the Old Men's Home and gathered pointers.

—W. McDowell, son of W. McDowell of Superior street, James Bay, has passed the final examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, with honors, his name appearing ninth in the honor list. Mr. McDowell has been very successful at school, having some years ago taken first place in the Victoria High school, although he was the youngest pupil in the class. He has also won honors several times since going to Toronto. He returned home several days ago.

—Messrs. A. Cunningham and Frank Coombs, of Great Falls, Montana, who have been in the city for several days, left this morning for Comox, accompanied by Mr. James Dunsmuir. The object of their trip is to examine the coal and see how a process they have for removing dirt from slack will work. The process has worked very successfully in eastern coal fields and it is thought that it will work well with Comox coal. They went up on the Joan this morning and will remain for several days.

—A large contingent from Victoria will probably attend the Pythian Day celebration at Vancouver June 3. The day has been made a civic holiday at the Terminal city. The Grand Lodge will meet the following day. The delegates are: T. Deasy, Steve Jones and E. Pferdner from Far West Lodge; E. E. Leason and G. Madigan, Sunset; J. W. Walker, J. Allen, J. J. Randolph and A. Rusta, Victoria. Grand Chancellor Byrne, Past Supreme Representative Behnsen and Past Grand Chancellor Hughes will also be in attendance.

—Hammocks at Weiler Bros. *

—Trout flies, rods, etc., at Fox's. *

—Galvanized wire chicken fencing at cut prices. Shore's hardware. *

—Board and lodging at the Vancouver Hotel has been reduced to $4 per week. *

—The telegraph wires, which went down last night, were down until 4 this afternoon.

—A special general meeting of the Capital lacrosse club will be held at the Y. M.C.A. Wednesday night at 8.

—A general meeting of the directors of the Jubilee Hospital will be held at Yates & Jay's office on Wednesday evening.

—The case of F. S. Findley, charged with malicious destruction of property, will come up in the police court to-morrow.

—A meeting of the Scotch and firemen tug-of-war teams will be held to-night to make arrangements for a contest in the near future.

—The funeral of the late Charles Norlin, found drowned near Point Ellice bridge, will take place to-morrow from Hanna's undertaking parlors.

—The tug Vancouver left this morning with a scow of lumber and building materials for Kuper island. The hotel recently burnt down there will be rebuilt.

—Any furniture or carpet house in Victoria will recommend work done at the Victoria Machine Carpet Cleaning works. U. G. Crocker, proprietor, 138 Fort street. Telephone 588. *

—The charge against the boys Pettengill and Ward, of having, as stated in the Times, dead pheasants in their possession, was dismissed to-day, and the boys were honorably discharged.

—A man passes for what he looks, just as a dollar passes for a hundred cents, and his clothing makes his looks, just as a hundred cents make a dollar. Hats, caps, furnishing goods and your money back if not satisfied. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—Mr. Joshua Davies at noon to-day sold the Carter estate property, consisting of a lot, a two-story and basement brick residence and a one-story cottage. The purchaser was Dr. F. W. Hall and the price paid was $2500. The Pandora street property was withdrawn before the sale.

—The seized schooner Shelby has not yet "showed up," despite the fact that she has been reported by three different crafts. The Shelby was ordered by the cruiser Pheasant to report to Collector of Customs Milne. She was at Sitka at the time, nearly three weeks ago, and the sealer should have been in port several days.

—On Thursday next three small survey parties, under the direction of Messrs. Bell, Fry and Devereux, leave for Bute Inlet, from which point they commence work, on the survey of lands along the supposed route of the British Pacific railroad. At the last session of the legislature an appropriation was made for this work.

—Indications are that a large number will attend the Y. M. C. A. excursion to Seattle, Tacoma and Snoqualmie Falls. The excursion will leave here on June 10, and will return the morning of June 12. The sum of $10 includes transportation, meals and board during the entire trip. Secretary Carter, of the Y. M. C. A., would like interding excursionists to hand in their names as early as possible.

—The dead body of Charles Norlin, one of the crew of the sealing schooner Dora Siewerd, is still lying at the city morgue. Charles Norlin was drowned Saturday night, the corpse was recovered Sunday and has since been lying in a decomposing condition at the city morgue. Coroner Hasell did not return to the city till this afternoon and nothing could be done with the body in his absence. The coroner went to the morgue this afternoon to view the body, and, after enquiring into the circumstances of the death of deceased, will decide whether an inquest is necessary.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

Bighead—How would you rather die, on land or on water?

Col. Kaintuck—Wal, sah, I nevah tried land, but I know I'd die mighty quick on watah, sah.

Every grammar school teacher, principal as well as assistant, in Cleveland, is a lady, and the city has some of the wildest citizens, with some wards almost solidly Bohemian, Polish, or Italian, giving the police as much trouble as any city in the country. Yet the school discipline is nowhere more satisfactory, with less than one case of corporal punishment per thousand pupils a month.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

See Our New Designs WALL PAPERS. See Our Prices
J. W. MELLOR, - 76, 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas

"Carbonettes,"
THE VERY LATEST in Fine Photography. See them at Skene Lowe's studio, 63 Government street.

KARMA AND REINCARNATION.

The Teachings of Theosophy—Old Doctrine of Rebirth.

At the public lecture given last Sunday evening at the Theosophical headquarters, 28 Broad street, the lecturer said: "Perhaps two of the most important teachings of theosophy are the laws of Karma and Reincarnation. Karma is the great law of equilibrium, the law which regulates the progress of each entity in cosmos, and of the universe itself. Karma does not simply mean action and reaction, nor yet cause and effect, but both of these. In one sense it conveys the idea of ethical causation—with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again; in another the balance of individual merit and demerit considered as affecting one's actions and environment. It is the law of adjustment, the outcome of the unchanging tendency of nature to bring about harmony and equilibrium, expressing itself equally in the spiritual, mental, astral and physical planes of existence.

Some people after a not very careful examination of this teaching, have come to the conclusion that Karma is to be understood in the light of a personal God, combining the properties of an indulgent father or friend and an avenging fiend. But there is nothing personal in it, and nothing we may do will avail against its workings. No one would think that the fire had any personal spite against him, if on plunging his hand into the flame he were to draw it back scorched, or the rain which drenched its umbrellaless victim had acted with malicious intent. And why should we ascribe any of the evils which may come upon us to anything other than a direct result of a disregard of natural law. Reincarnation is the law of rebirth, that we do not enter life here at birth for the first time, that we have been here many many times before and that we shall come over and over again to live on earth; each life gaining fresh experiences and accumulating more knowledge; each life trampling down some sin or vice and so traveling nearer to perfection, to the time when we shall be no longer drawn back to earth by the law of reincarnation.

The doctrine of reincarnation may fairly be said to be universal outside of Christianity, and that is not by any means because the founder of Christianity did not uphold it, but because His teachings have never been correctly understood. In the times of Jesus the people certainly believed in Reincarnation, and He never taught them that it was a false doctrine. In St. John Jesus is cited as healing a man blind from his birth. And His disciples asked Him, saying, Master, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind? Jesus answered, neither hath this man sinned nor his parents, etc. Had the question been, Master, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he became blind, we would have no remark to make, but the use of the word born distinctly implies a belief by the disciples of a possible sin before birth. Again, in St. Matthew xi, 14, where Jesus is speaking of John the Baptist, says, If ye will receive it, this is Elias, which was for to come, and in St. Matthew xvii, 12 and 13: Elias is come already, and they knew him not, but have done unto him whatsoever they listed * * Then the disciples understood that he spoke unto them of John the Baptist. There are other more or less marked passages throughout the Bible supporting the doctrine of Reincarnation. The position taken by a soul upon incarnation is held to be the direct result of its past experiences, its former deeds, good or bad, regulating the degree of pleasure or suffering that will be its lot. Thus Reincarnation takes place under the law of Karma. A man reaps what he has sown in past lives. If a man reaps sorrow, disappointment and pain, he himself, and no other, must at some time have sown folly, error and sin if not in this life, then in some former birth. No outer force can destroy the fruits of a man's deeds, they must work out their full effect to the pleasant or bitter end."

NANAIMO NEWS.

Panthers are Destroying Sheep on Gabriola Island.

Nanaimo, May 28.—The city council have taken steps to protect the owners of vacant houses from having their property destroyed by a lot of destructive youngsters. The way some property has been destroyed is indeed shameful and should have been stopped long ago. A reward of $25 is being offered in the hopes that it will have the desired effect.

Panthers are destroying the sheep on Gabriola Island at a wholesale rate, much to the annoyance of the ranchers. Poisoned meat is being distributed with the intention of exterminating them.

Matt Merritt has been released on bail of $500 to appear at the next assize on the charge of absconding with another man's wife and detaining her against her will.

The case of Robson vs. Pauquier was concluded before the magistrate yesterday, and judgement was reserved until

What About a Pair of Tan Shoes?
Come and talk with us on the question.
A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets

of miners will shortly take place for the purpose of settling the question of the reduction which has been in force for the past twelve months.

SPRING ASSIZES.

Opening of the Court This Morning—The McInnes Case.

The spring assizes opened this morning with Mr. Justice Walkem presiding.

The following grand jurors were sworn in: J. J. Downey, foreman; Albert R. Baker, T. G. Challoner, Thos. Elliott, J. B. Giffen, J. C. Keith, G. A. Kirk, Max Leiser, F. Norris, Robt. Porter, George S. Russell, J. Sayward, W. J. Smith, William Wilby and George Winn.

His lordship then addressed the grand jury, saying that there were four cases in which true bills had already been found, and the remaining ones only would come before them. He told the jury their duty in regard to finding true bills and that they were not to try the case but were only to be satisfied that there was a prima facie case to go to the jury. They would have to deal with a charge of keeping a gaming house preferred against Lee Heng Yuen, and as the law was so finely laid down now regarding what was gaming, difficulties that judges formerly had were now almost entirely done away with. His lordship read the sections of the code stating what was gaming.

Regina vs. McInnes & McInnes was first proceeded with. Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and the deputy attorney-general appear for the prosecution, F. B. Gregory for W. W. B. McInnes and the defendant T. R. E. McInnes will conduct his own case. Mr. Gregory made a preliminary objection to the indictment, which contained interlineations which were not initialed by the foreman of the grand jury. Mr. Richards explained that the true bill had been found at Nanaimo, and the accused had been there tried, but the jury disagreed. A plea of not guilty had been entered and any objection to the indictment was now too late. The court overruled the objection and the jury was sworn, with H. F. Langton as foreman.

Hon. A. N. Richards in opening the case for the crown explained that magistrates under the acts relating to them were required quarterly to make returns to the provincial secretary of all convictions made by them, sentences given and fines collected, and for neglecting to fulfil this requirement the magistrate was liable to a fine of $200 for each such case. Mr. Planta, the Nanaimo police magistrate, had failed to make returns under the statute. In November, 1893, suits were brought in the names of Philip Ross and J. D. Ross against Planta for having failed to comply with the act. The two defendants, who were practicing together as solicitors in Nanaimo, were the plaintiffs' solicitors. A few days later Planta settled the cases with the accused by paying them $300, $250 of which they kept themselves. The offence was known as compounding a qui tam action.

Herbert Stanton was the first witness. He is the registrar of the court at Nanaimo, and produced the books of his office showing the entries of the suits against Planta.

DOGS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

All Kinds Abundant Except the "Newfoundland Dog."

"It beats all, the number of dogs that run about in any one of the little fishing towns on the north-west coast of Newfoundland," said old Jacob Hepson, the sailor from Nova Scotia, as he sat smoking his pipe on the capstan. "In my younger days I used to go up along the coast in vessels that carried supplies for the fishermen and sealers, and brought back herring and salmon and sealskins and oil. In that way I got to know the ways of the country and a good deal about its people and animals. The scarcest dog there is the black, shaggy kind that is known away from the island as the Newfoundland dog. You can see more of 'em most everywhere else than on the island. The dogs that one sees there are a mongrel breed, some big and some little, but all wolfish and savage, and they run in packs. It's not very safe for a stranger to go near 'em, for they know he dosen't belong there, and they're very ugly and suspicious. It isn't safe even to treat 'em kindly. If you undertake to coax one of 'em up to you to make a pet of him or feed him, as likely as not all the other dogs around will fly at you fierce as wolves, out of jealousy. But when you fall in with those dogs, if you pick up a stone and send it flying

Butter and Eggs.
CONSIGNMENTS ARRIVING WEEKLY.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
m7-tf 26 Yates Street.

HOTEL TO LEASE.
The well known Four-Mile House, on the Craigflower Road, near Victoria, will be let furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply by letter or personally to the QUAMICHAN HOTEL, Duncan's.
May20-2w

savagest and most terrible-looking dog I ever saw was a cross between a wolf and one of these mongrel dogs. They'd clipped his ears, and it made him look more savage still. They had to keep him shut up or tied up all the time, and if you came where he was he'd strain at his chain trying to get at your throat, or come right through a window at you.

"While Labrador, across the Strait of Belle Isle, is a terribly bleak coast, the fogs seems to temper the air of Newfoundland, so it doesn't begin to compare for cold with the mainland in the same latitude. Fogs hang over the island a good deal of the time, and, whenever they lift, as you sail along the shore you see high cliffs, with bays and inlets that run back for miles and miles inland. If you run into one of these inlets, you find islands and shores covered with green woods rising up out of water deep enough to float a big ship almost alongside of 'em.

"There's a master lot of game on the island, they told me, when you go back a bit from the shore. There was one old hunter named Bongthorn. I fell in with him at a little post town on the west coast, who used to bring down caribou meat to sell to the people of the settlements and to vessels that put in there. The caribou—reindeer, as some folks call 'em—run in great herds there, hundreds of 'em together. At the coming on of winter they all emigrate down to the lowlands at the south-eastern end of the island, and come back to the highlands in the middle and northwestern parts at the return of summer. So it was in the spring and fall that Bongthorn used to do his hunting for caribou. He told me a good deal about the swamps and lakes and mountains and great forests and barren plains in the interior of the island, the flowers that bloom in the summer, and the wild berries that the black bear and the grouse and ptarmigan fed on. By all he said, there must be great hunting there for a man who cared to risk his life in such a wilderness."—New York Sun.

HOT HOUSE GLASS.

That of a Green Hue Has Been Abandoned at Kew Gardens.

From experiments made at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, it has been found that white colored glass conduces to the growth of plants much better than any other variety. Green colored glass used to be considered the best, but, in 1893, the experiment was made at Kew of substituting white for green in the east wing of the tropical fern house. This was the result of the observation of the successful cultivation of ferns by Sir Trevor Lawrence, with their full exposure to the light under white glass, at Burford, near Dorking. The improvement in the growth of the plants was so remarkable that it was resolved to abandon the use of green glass altogether. The efficacy of white glass is disputed by some horticulturists, and Mr. Villon recently made some experiments on plants in similar conditions of soil, but placed under nine different glass shades, which showed the following results: Putting those obtained by culture under ordinary glass at 100, the growth under orange-colored glass gave 150, under violet the same, under cobalt-blue 140, copper-blue 120, silvered glass 60, uranium 40, gilded glass 40, red 15, green 10. It appears that the assimilation of carbon is best carried on and plants are stimulated to their greatest power of development by the light which contains the red, the violet, and the caloric rays—the rays which actually pass through manganese violet glass.—Philadelphia Record.

—Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes incutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

THE FITZSIMMONS CASE.

Gist of the Correspondence in the Papers First Brought Down to the House.

The Deputy Warden Pictures Himself as the Victim of a Conspiracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 19.—A very incomplete and unsatisfactory return of the correspondence and papers asked for in the case of James Fitzsimmons, the deputy warden of the New Westminster penitentiary, who was discharged by Sir John Thompson and reinstated by Sir Hibbert Tupper, was presented to parliament on Friday night. Mr. Curran, who took a very active part in reinstating Fitzsimmons, in the absence of the minister of justice, laid the papers before the house. The report of Mr. Justice Drake, who was appointed a commissioner to investigate the affairs of the penitentiary, which had been a public scandal for years, is not among the documents, neither is the evidence taken by the commission nor the instructions which were given to Mr. Justice Drake along with his commission. The correspondence produced is principally letters from Fitzsimmons to the department complaining of his dismissal and accusing everybody of being at fault except himself. Mr. Justice Drake, he says, did not treat him fairly, Mr. Corbould, M. P., had his knife in him, Mr. Foster, now acting warden of the penitentiary, was a mysterious individual who was going about in a mysterious way looking for his scalp, and Mr. Justice McCreight wronged him. Indeed, a very much abused man is the same Fitzsimmons, if his own estimate of himself is taken into consideration. But if anyone has looked over the papers and correspondence which have been presented to parliament during the past two years in which the name of Fitzsimmons appears, and read the remarks of the late Sir John Thompson concerning his conduct as a penitentiary official, he will begin to wonder how in the world Sir Hibbert Tupper could have acted as he has done. One explanation is given to me on this point. Since Sir Hibbert Tupper has become minister of justice he has been permitting Solicitor-General Curran to attend to certain matters for him. I know that Mr. Curran did his best to have Mr. Fitzsimmons reinstated. The late inspector of penitentiaries, Mr. Moylan, was strongly in favor of Fitzsimmons, but the people of British Columbia are so familiar with his actions in the whole matter that I will not refer to him at all, seeing he is now on the superannuated list, beyond saying that there was a feeling among Moylan's friends that the new inspector of penitentiaries, Mr. Douglas Stewart, had been unduly favored in his being promoted to the inspectorship without having any knowledge of the office. It is therefore said that Mr. Stewart took the same view of the case as Mr. Moylan and reported in favor of Mr. Fitzsimmons, and consequently against virtually the whole province. But if Mr. Stewart has done so, and it is stated in the department that he did, the report is not among the papers.

This by way of preface. As to the papers that have been presented to the house, they show in the first place a letter from the deputy minister of justice on the 29th of October, dismissing Fitzsimmons from the service. On December 21, 1894, Fitzsimmons wrote a long letter to the department in defence of himself. He starts out by saying that Mr. McBride in 1878 was appointed warden through political influence. The incompetence of the warden was the whole of "my trouble," says Fitzsimmons. Then he goes on to attack Mr. Corbould, M. P. He says: "It appears that Mr. Corbould is at the bottom of the opposition of my either holding office or being appointed in an institution, and the reason is this. Mr. Corbould undertook a scheme for the removal of the penitentiary to a site on the opposite side of the Fraser River, a site owned by himself and a syndicate of friends here. I visited the place and in my opinion I concluded it to be entirely unfit for a site for any institution. My opinion has been confirmed since. Mr. Corbould, who had built his hopes on getting this scheme through, has never forgotten me, and I have been put to no end of trouble on account of it." As to Mr. Foster, who is now acting warden of the penitentiary, Fitzsimmons has this to say: "Mr. Foster, the accountant of the department, came out here in March, 1883, mysteriously and as mysteriously departed. Upon his return to Ottawa charges were laid against me, all of which I disposed of. During Mr. Foster's visit the local accountant lost trace of a ledger." As to Mr. Justice Drake, he goes on: "Right at the beginning of the investigation Mr. Justice Drake wired the late Sir John Thompson to remove me from my quarters for something he said I had done, but which was really nothing at all." Referring to Justice McCreight, he says: "If any wrong was done in regard to Justice McCreight's horse it was done by him and not by me." As to the orphanage he says that he (Fitzsimmons) was instructed in regard to the orphanage to act as he had done at Kingston. "It was our custom to assist charitable institutions." Elsewhere he adds that he paid out of his own pocket for everything that the institution got. Referring to Justice Drake, he says: "If that man has reported in the same way as he acted during his commission I certainly will have a good deal to say about it." He goes on to say that he (Fitzsimmons) was to be injured and no one else. Everything was all right with him until "Corbould and company undertook out of spite to prove me a rogue."

Fitzsimmons has again a memorial to [illegible] out by saying that Mr. Foster, the acting warden of the penitentiary, arrived unexpectedly at the penitentiary from Ottawa and "by methods which, in my opinion, and circumstances did not justify gleaned certain information underhand, which was laid before the minister," and prejudiced his case. He asked for an appeal to the exchequer court to recoup him for losses which he sustained. Fitzsimmons also applied for the wardenship after his dismissal. He stopped at nothing and seemed to control the department. He speaks of friends in his letters but there is no correspondence from them. Chief Justice Davie is supposed to have done much to have him reinstated, but there is nothing from him among the correspondence. It is something singular that the same excuse is in Fitzsimmons' letters for his conduct as was put forward by Chief Justice Davie here, namely, that Fitzsimmons had acquired whatever bad habits he had at Kingston before going to British Columbia.

Fitzsimmons repeatedly says that there was a conspiracy against him and puts forward Justice Drake, Justice McCreight, Mr. Corbould, M. P., and Mr. Foster, warden of the penitentiary, as if they all conspired (although none of them seems to have conspired together to do anything at all) to ruin him. The government has taken Fitzsimmons at his word and has reinstated him. These men are not likely to lie long under the imputations which this influential limb of the department of justice has been pleased to hurl against them. One word to close this portion of the case, and it is that so far there is nothing to show that Sir John Thompson, had he lived, would have ever revoked the decision he had given, after years of consideration, to dismiss Fitzsimmons. He for a time may have withheld his judgment in the face of the reports of Mr. Moylan in favor of Fitzsimmons, but the report of Justice Drake, notwithstanding that the investigation of the latter is supposed to have been limited by the instructions given him, was enough for the late minister of justice and Fitzsimmons was discharged. Mr. Corbould and Mr. Mara are both pushing the case.

SLABTOWN.

AFTER 30 YEARS

OF INTENSE SUFFERING AND AGONY, MR. JOSEPH WALKER FINDS HEALTH AND RENEWS HIS LIFE.

Paine's Celery Compound Once More the Agent of Rescue.

THE WORLD'S GREAT HEALTH-GIVER IS THE DYSPEPTIC'S ONLY HOPE.

Thirty years of sufferings and agonies from awful dyspepsia! Long, weary days and sleepless nights! Failure after failure with doctors and medicines! Such experiences are common everywhere in Canada, and must continue if sufferers will experiment with worthless prescriptions and preparations now flooding the country.

Thousands of men and women old and young—live to-day, and thank heaven for the results they have obtained from earth's best medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

The marvellous cures effected by this medicine, have given it a standing and popularity that has never been reached by any other. To-day, Paine's Celery Compound is the dyspeptic's only hope and safety; it cures the worst and most obdurate cases of dyspepsia, and gives a new, fresh life to even those who have been pronounced incurable.

Mr. Joseph Walker, of Bloomington, Ont., writes thus:—

"I think it my duty to my fellow men to send you the following testimonial, so that you may let suffering humanity know what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for thirty years; have been treated by different doctors, and tried nearly all the dyspepsia remedies on the market without getting much relief, until seeing your Compound recommended as a sure cure for dyspepsia, I thought as a last resort I would try it, and am happy to say after taking six bottles I was completely cured. I have since recommended it to a number of others, and will continue to do so, as I believe it a sure cure no matter how bad the case may be."

WEAK MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weaknesses in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in fifteen days. I will also furnish rem[illegible]

P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

BERNARD'S BENIGN RETREAT.

About Which Clings Accounts and Legends of Many a Brave Rescue.

As a center around which clings romance and legends unnumbered the hospice at the great St. Bernard Pass is without parallel. The monastery is a massive pile, and sojourners there say that it affords conveniences hardly to be expected in so remote a place. No charges are made for the guests' accommodations—guests who come from every part of the world—but, in accordance with long standing traditions, everyone is expected to put his offering in the alms box of the church. The yearly expenditures of the hospice run to large sums, which, it must be confessed, are never covered by the voluntary contributions of the many wealthy visitors.

In spite of the better means of transit of these later days, says the New York Herald, fully 20,000 poor still use the St. Bernard Pass yearly. They come from Italy to seek their livelihood in the north, or wandering thence to milder climates. In view of this fact the Italian government helps the hospice to make good its deficiency by a yearly allowance.

Great must be the admiration felt for the unselfish men who have for so many centuries devoted themselves in that bleak desolation to the good of humanity. Of late years they have been considerably aided in their work as savers of life by telephonic communication with the last station on the Swiss side. The monks are thereby informed of the coming of the strangers, and they can send warning if the weather is not favorable for the ascent. If it is, however, then one or more servants, accompanied by the famous dogs, are sent to meet the travelers, whose way lies past a former charnel house, not a refuge, along the Todenberg, which, as its name implies, is a very death trap, noted for its overwhelming avalanches. Thick mists cover the landscape, but every one follows trustfully in the footsteps of the skilful guides, and after weary hours of climbing, the party, worn out and stiff, reaches the hospice.

One of the many sad instances which called out these good Samaritans was the case of two young Frenchmen, who were found, after they had wandered for several days, helpless and half dead. In place of the wretched, ruined garments of such unfortunates, the monks supplied the simple but complete equipment, in spite of the fact that the inhabitants of the neighboring Piedmont valleys often abuse this kindness. One evening, as a party of men departed, and the cellarer, M. lo Clavendier, they call him, sprang into the snow to make way for them, a guest noticed that he wore only half shoes. When asked why he did so in such cold weather he answered: "I have no others now. This year we have had so many calls for shoes that I had to contribute my own as well."

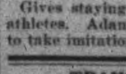
At the hospice morgue, which for the greatest part of the year is snowed under, and so is inaccessible to the curious, the dogs are the recipients of most of the travelers' attention. Barry, it may be remarked, who, in the beginning of this century, rescued the lives of 42 persons, and who ended his days in Berne, was on his death presented to the Natural History Museum there, because of his wonderful services. The hospice dogs are chiefly useful after an avalanche disaster. The monks hear the thundering fall, and, despite the danger to themselves from another avalanche, hasten to the spot of danger, if they have the least suspicion that human beings are abroad, and the dogs, if such is the case, find the traces.

Such a misfortune befel, some time ago, the nearest relatives of a St. Bernard monk. The last great catastrophe took place in the seventies, when five Italians and three monks, who were with them, were overwhelmed by an avalanche. The last case of a single death was that of a smuggler, who was found frozen quite near the hospice. But, thanks to the telegraph and telephone, which establish quick communication with the outer world, many such misfortunes can now be averted. To be sure, it is still rather a hard test to practice the self-forgetful calling of a Samaritan up in such a forsaken spot, and the tourist who visits the hospice in midsummer should remember that he knows little of the difficulties of the long, severe winter and should not look on the monastery as an institution which has lasted into modern days merely because of its name and which would not be missed if destroyed.

Gives staying power to bicyclists and athletes. Adams' Tutti Frutti. Refuse to take imitations.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



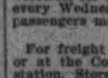
Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

WEST COAST.



Str. Thistle,

W. LANGLEY, Master.

Steamer Thistle leaves E. & N. Wharf, Victoria, for Alberni and West Coast Points every Wednesday at 8 p.m., as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

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Has charge of the

CITY CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES,

and is authorized to collect therefor.

TIMES P. & P. CO.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, June 8th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market-street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa, Thursday, May 30, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. R. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
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To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots — Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." — TONNAGE 1147

8 30 pm	Lv	Mi	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	Mi	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

R. R. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C

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St. Paul, Duluth, New York. Minneapolis, Chicago, Boston, And all U. S. Points,

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Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Quebec, And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

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SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.

Magnificent Fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes

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Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound, Read Down: No. 2 Pass. Daily.	No. 4 Pass. Fri., Sat. Su.	Mi. fr. V.	STATIONS.	Mi. fr. W.	South Bound, Read Up: No. 1 Pass. Daily.	No. 3 Pass. Fri., Sat. Su.
De. 8.00 am	De. 4.30 pm	[illegible]	Victoria	[illegible]	Ar. 12.20 pm	Ar. 8.30 pm
8.04	4.35	[illegible]	Russell's	[illegible]	12.16	8.25
8.14	4.43	[illegible]	Esquimalt	[illegible]	12.06	8.18
8.17	5.06	[illegible]	Stewart's	[illegible]	12.03	8.15
8.31	5.09	[illegible]	Parson's Bridge	[illegible]	12.00	8.12
8.37	5.15	[illegible]	Langford	[illegible]	11.53	8.06
8.57	5.26	[illegible]	Goldstream	[illegible]	11.43	7.57
9.05	5.52	[illegible]	Summit Siding	[illegible]	11.15	7.31
9.30	6.14	[illegible]	Shawnigan Lake	[illegible]	10.50	7.10
9.40	6.27	[illegible]	Cobble Hill	[illegible]	10.40	7.02
9.55	6.31	[illegible]	McPherson's	[illegible]	10.35	6.53
10.06	6.35	[illegible]	Koksilah	[illegible]	10.16	6.46
10.10	6.42	[illegible]	Duncan's	[illegible]	10.10	6.42
10.20	6.47	[illegible]	Somenos	[illegible]	10.00	6.35
10.27	6.58	[illegible]	Westholme	[illegible]	9.53	6.28
10.42	7.25	[illegible]	Chemainus	[illegible]	9.39	6.15
11.05	7.30	[illegible]	Oyster Bay Siding	[illegible]	9.20	5.57
11.09	7.35	[illegible]	Oyster Bay	[illegible]	9.11	5.48
11.40	8.08	[illegible]	Nanaimo	[illegible]	8.40	5.15
Ar 12.00 n'n	Ar 8.25	[illegible]	Wellington	[illegible]	De. 8.20 am	De. 5.00 pm

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

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Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

For rates and all information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 26,

Taking effect March 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UMATILLA, - - MAY 28

[illegible]

JUST ARRIVED a large consignment of Men's **SUMMER SUITS.** These Goods were part of a **BANKRUPT STOCK** and bought at a BIG DISCOUNT FOR CASH and will be sold CHEAP. See these Prices: $5, $6.90, $7.50, $8.75 per Suit. Worth DOUBLE the figures.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

REV J. C. KING'S SERMON

His Explanation on Sunday Evening of Why He Joined the Baptist Church.

Full Text of the Reverend Gentleman's Sermon at Emmanuel Baptist Church.

At Emmanuel Baptist church on Sunday evening Rev. G. C. King explained in his sermon his reasons for joining the Baptist Church. He said:

Romans xiv, part of verse 5: "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

It seems to me, brethren, that the writer of this epistle in general, and the chapter from which our text is taken in particular, had ever before him the necessity of every man being fully satisfied with, and absolutely certain of his position in relation to God, the world, and himself. To God, as having a right conception of the spiritual meanings of the teaching and absolute authority of His Word. To the world, as to the fruit of his conception or interpretation of God's Word, as exemplified in his daily life, and looked at by the world, and towards himself, as regards the witnessing of the Spirit, or conscience, in himself, that he is doing and being all to the glory of God. That he must be clearly and fully persuaded in his own mind, and, being so, must act as in the sight of God, and follow his own conscience before God. And the amount of faith that is necessary to produce this following of God for conscience sake will also reap as its reward all that is promised in this connection, namely, a hundred-fold more peace and joy and heavenly prosperity in this life, and the highest possible reward in the life which is to come. Our Lord's promise to Peter is guarantee for this last statement.

It is then by this line of thought that I have decided, by God's help and blessing, to take the most solemn step of my life—to follow my Lord in baptism as a believer, and as one rejoicing in the power of His salvation. And here let me say that this is not a new thought or inspiration by any means, for in my own private mind, as I read and studied the Word of God, and especially the commands of our Saviour to His disciples, I could not but look upon the Baptist church as being the most in line with our Lord's command in this respect, and so much is this the case, that part of my own family were not baptized in infancy.

It might be said here, why, then, did I not think upon this step before? To which I answer: I have often thought of the step before, but we must ever await the time of Him who directs all our actions.

The first time in my life when I have felt, and felt deeply, the need of a wider, broader field of action, has been here in this city, and it became more and more apparent that if I was to find that scope, or field, it must be in some other church than the one to which I now belong.

At this point I ought to say, however, that I am not turning my back upon the church in which I was ordained as having discovered her to be all wrong, neither have I anything to state against the members and friends of that church in this city, for I have made many dear and valued friends here in Victoria, whose esteem and friendship I trust I shall merit, and whose genuine Christian character I shall do well ever to imitate, and most of all do these words apply to my dear and much revered bishop, with whom I have labored for nearly three years, and but for the narrowness of our field of operation, which both he and I fully recognize, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have continued to assist him in his declining years. "But all things work together for good," and "God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," and thus has He, who directs all our steps, brought me to this point at last, which I confidently believe to be the leading of the Holy Spirit, else I would go no further.

It seems now, in looking back upon the last three months, that what was wanted was a better acquaintance with the Baptist Church, to know just how completely she falls in line with the Apostolic teaching and practice, and this was given me during the five or six weeks in which I supplied at the Calvary church, which at once started the spirit of inquiry along the line of previous convictions.

And thus it is, brethren, that I find myself with you in the words of our text, "fully persuaded" in my own mind.

And, seeing that in this sermon I am doubtless expected to give some of the reasons why I have decided upon the Baptist Church as the field in which ample room is found along Apostolic lines, it may be necessary to do so at some length. I trust, therefore, you will bear with me.

For convenience take we will divide our thoughts into three parts or heads.

1. I chose the Baptist Chuch because I believe it to be the Apostolic church, i.e., founded upon the doctrine and practice of our Lord and His apostles.

2. Because it puts the right, and only valid, interpretation upon the commands of our Lord and the acts of the apostles; and

3. Because its members form that holy communion, or community, of baptized believers, which, according to the teaching of our Lord and His apostles, was to constitute His church on earth.

1. Then, because the Baptist Church is founded upon the doctrine and practice of our Lord and His apostles, as set forth in the New Testament.

To prove this, we must prove, (1) that our Lord gave a definite command to the apostles regarding doctrine, and (2) that the apostles carried out that command.

To find the first proof, we turn to the words and acts of the Lord, first by example, as stated in St. Matthew iii, 13 to 16, Christ's baptism; then by command, as stated in St. Mark xvi, 15 and 16, "Go ye," etc.; and St. Matthew xxviii, 19 and 20.

These three texts will suffice for our purpose at this time to prove that our Lord did establish doctrines, or principles, and command His apostles to carry them out, even to the observing of "all things," whatsoever had been commanded.

2. Prove that the apostles carried out to the end of their days the commands mentioned in the foregoing texts.

The first of these proofs we have in Acts ii, 38 and 41. Here we have the account of the first fulfilment of the command, "Go preach," etc.: and baptism as the result of belief. Again, Acts viii, 12, 13, 20 to 38; ix, 18; x, 47; xviii, 8. Again, Romans vi, 2 and 3, and many other passages; in fact, wherever we find the apostles preaching, and people believing, we also find them being baptized as the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace.

These remarks will suffice in proof of our first point, namely, Christ's command and the apostles' carrying out of the command.

2. Because the Baptist Church puts the right, and only valid, interpretation upon the command of our Lord, and the example of the apostles; and to prove this we must again resort to Scripture and history.

Turning to the Greek Testament, we first analyze the meaning of the word used to express full compliance with the aforesaid command.

(1.) The verb used to describe the ordinance is "baptizein," and while it is a fact that the ordinance is mentioned a great many times in the New Testament, no other verb is used but that already stated, "baptizien," the meaning of which and its cognates should determine the mode of baptism. Thus, under "bapto," we find the definitions: "to dip, to plunge, to dye." Under "baptizo" (from "bapto") "to immerse, submerge, sink." In the New Testament, "to wash, cleanse, to immerse, to administer the rite of baptism," etc. Also all lexicographers translate it by the word "immerse," "dip," or "plunge,"—never "sprinkle" or "pour." In fact, no translator has ever taken it upon himself to render these words by "sprinkle" or "pour" in any version.

Again, having arrived at the definition of the word used in the command as to the mode in which it was to be applied, it now becomes our duty to find how far the apostles and the early church carried out the request. Suffice it to say that from the evidence of the apostles themselves, we find that they insisted upon all believers being buried with Christ in baptism, that they might fully typify His death and burial and glorious resurrection.

Turning to church history, we find all the early fathers, those who mention baptism, as defining that term, say that believers were immersed, and believers only, and not until the middle or end of the 3rd century do we find any deviation from that rule.

And here let me say that I am myself somewhat surprised at the fund of evidence in favor of the Apostolic form of baptism among men of high standing in the church in which I was ordained, and also in other pedo-baptist churches.

Dr. Stanley, professor of church history at Oxford, says that there can be no question about the original form of baptism, the very meaning of the word was complete immersion in deep baptismal waters, and others to whom I shall refer under our next head, also men whose names are a household word, such as Dr. Chalmers, Sir D. Brewster, Drs. Guthrie, Hall, Campbell and Hanna, and many others, all agree as to the command of our Lord, the carrying out of that command, and the mode by which it was carried out. And this brings us to our third head.

3. Because its members form that holy community, or communion, of baptized believers which, according to the teaching of our Lord and His apostles, was to constitute His church on earth.

This I believe to be the case because they have been added to the church in accord with Christ's teaching, namely, by believing first, then being baptized into his death, and raised up again out of the water signifying their death to sin, and their being raised to newness of life by the resurrection power of their risen Lord, and that only those who were capable of hearing and understanding and receiving the word of truth and able to testify to these facts were admitted to baptism, and hence to the church.

And here let me state that we will keep close to our point. "The Apostolic church," for in these days when so much is said about church union upon the basis of the historic episcopate as the only Apostolic church, we must take our stand right at the fountain head, Christ Himself, and those to whom He gave the planting of, or laying the outward foundation of that kingdom which was to grow by the first principles, and without deviation from the true source, until all should know the Lord from the least to the greatest, and so far we have been able to identify the Baptist Chuch as of true Apostolic source. It will be seen, however, that a statement like this would open up a wide field of controversy as to the validity of infant baptism. The evidence, however, I am perfectly satisfied, is all in favor of and on the side of baptism, i.e., immersion of believers only, as the result of their own faith.

In proof of this, I will again submit the opinions of several well known men upon this point, both from my own church and others. Thus Bishop Bossuet, Bishop Bloomfield, Bishop Burnet, Kaiser, Jacobi, Knapp, Luther, Goodwin, Starke, Wesley and Archbishops Tillotson and Secker.

All these men and a host of others not only affirm that baptism, as instituted, was intended to be applied to believers only, but also that the doctrine of infant baptism cannot be found in the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. The innovation was brought in by the Roman Church without any warranty of Scripture, while the Greek Church still adheres to the New Testament method. Bishop Brideaux says infant baptism rests on no other divine right than the episcopacy; in fact, so strong does Bishop Bloomfield feel upon this point that he says, "I agree with Koppe and Rosenmuller that there is much reason to regret that immersion has been abandoned in most Christian churches, especially as it has so evidently a reference to the mystic sense of baptism.

And here let me say it has always been plain to me that the doctrine of infant baptism was entirely wanting in the New Testament; the difficulty being got over, however, by myself as well as by many others, namely, by the fact that the Prayer Book did not forbid adult baptism by immersion, if any should desire that mode.

At the same time I feel satisfied that if I had ever before given the subject as much research, time, and thought as I have in this last year, and especially these last few months, I should have taken this step before to-day.

I trust, therefore, that these statements are sufficient to prove the points which we have had under consideration, and have demonstrated the Baptist Church to be what I have claimed for her.

But we will go further under the third head and show that from the very first day upon which the reformation light began to dawn, the voice of the Baptist Curch was heard, asserting the right to follow the principles laid down by our Lord, establish as far as possible the path of Christian liberty, and probably by far the largest number of those men who laid down their lives for this same Christian liberty which we enjoy to-day were Baptists.

Anyone who will take the trouble to look up the seven articles published in 1527, and upon which the Baptist Church is founded, will, I am sure, at once recognize the commands of our Lord to His disciples as to what His church should be, and of whom it should be composed.

The last man to give his life to seal his testimony for Christ in England was a Baptist, and what is equally important is that the first society of people to set apart a special day upon which to pray for the spread of the Gospel in foreign parts was the Baptists.

The first man to respond to the call of God to carry the Gospel to the heathen was Dr. William Carey, who, in 1793, sailed for India, where he devoted his life to the translation of the Bible into some of the various languages and dialects of India.

Coming to this great continent, we find the first Baptist church established in America by one man in 1639, and as far as I can gather by the researches I have made, there stand to-day upon the membership roll of the Baptist Church upon this continent over 6,000,000 names of men and women who have, in compliance with the command of our Lord, and the practice of the Apostolic church, followed the only Scriptural path to the kingdom of God on earth, namely, by being immersed as believers.

And of these 6,000,000, not one has been received into the church in infancy, or even in childhood, but in every case they have been of such mature years as to be baptized of their own free will, led only by the dictates of the Holy Spirit, and, as I have seen in this church, called upon to relate before the congregation their Christian experience, and what is leading them to seek admission to Christ's church.

Nor is this all in this connection, for, as I apprehend, these converts are given to understand that they must at once assume some of the responsibilities of the church militant, by presenting their time, their talent and their money to the cause of Christ.

The outcome of all this is a live, aggressive church, with her sons and daughters penetrating the darkness and heathen superstition of every part of the earth upon which the foot of the missionary has been able to tread, carrying with them the glorious light and liberty with which they themselves have been enlightened and set free.

While at home, in every church, there are societies of devoted, consecrated young people banded together to spread the same precious truths by which their own lives have been blessed.

There are many other points upon which I would like to touch, but time will not permit on this occasion. I hope, however, to take up several other matters of importance through the church papers at an early date.

In conclusion let me say to all: "Search well the Scriptures, try to grasp fully their import, and when you have arrived at your prayerful conclusions, then apply the words of our text to your own case.

If you find you are fully persuaded as to the stand you have taken for God and right, then hold to it through life and death.

If, on the other hand, you find conscience saying, as in my own case, that while you are perfectly clear as to your acceptance by God as one of His children, and yet that you have all this time disobeyed His command in not being baptized as one believing, then I invite you to follow the example of me and mine, that your joy may be full." The step may cost you a great deal of thought, and even anxiety, as it has done myself, in fact, we do not know how much it does cost to step out of the paths in which we have been brought up, and especially is this the case with church matters and matters relating to our Christian experience.

Yet I am satisfied that there are heights and depths and lengths and breadths of blessed Christian experience not yet attained to by many, even in this city, because they do not for themselves find out their position before God, but are satisfied to be led very much like the blind being led by the blind. Do not then count the cost on the wrong side. Let your decision be, cost what it may, "Having found the open door, by God's help I will go in thereat."

The Latest Society Fad is

"Marquise," 10c. pkg.,

...And...

"Imperial," 5c. pkg.,

Cigarettes.

You've No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick, headache, indigestion.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

—Just received and for sale, a consignment of Wrapping Paper, at wholesale price. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street.

These gentlemen are reading the statements made by the most eminent and scientific men and Physicians regarding the merits of **ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI** as an absolute cure for Indigestion.
Refuse Imitations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for the transfer of the license now held by me, to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the White Horse Hotel, corner of Humboldt and McClure streets, to Patrick Cameron.

JAMES S. ROLLIN.

Victoria, May 10th, 1895. 1m

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF ... YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. ... are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00, six boxes, ... Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. ...

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. ... Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL ... DETROIT, Mi.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held on the second Wednesday in June next, for a transfer to John Berryman of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Prince of Wales Saloon, situate on the South-west corner of Government and Cormorant streets in the city of Victoria.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1895.

m11-m CORA E. TUGWELL.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Ewen Morrison, of corner of Catherine and Frederick streets in the City of Victoria, B.C., Lumber Manufacturer, has by deed dated the 8th day of May, 1895, assigned all his real and personal estate liable to seizure and sale under execution, unto Lewis Young, of corner of Bridge and John streets in the said city of Victoria, Clerk, for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably or proportionately, and without preference or priority, all the creditors their just debts. The said deed was executed by the said Ewen Morrison and by the said Lewis Young on the 8th day of May, 1895.

All creditors of the said Ewen Morrison are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the said Lewis Young on or before the 15th day of June, 1895, after which date the said Lewis Young will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Ewen Morrison among the creditors of whose claims he shall then have received notice.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., 8th May, 1895.

F. B. GREGORY,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

A meeting of the creditors of the said Ewen Morrison will be held at the office of F. B. Gregory, Solicitor, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C., on Thursday, the 16th May, 1895, at 2:30 p.m. o'clock.

LEWIS YOUNG,
m8-1m Trustee

NOTICE

In the matter of the estate and effects of Arthur Thomas Bloor, deceased, Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Henry Pering Pellew Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, did on the 4th day of April, 1895, grant letters of administration of the estate and effects of the above named Arthur Thomas Bloor deceased, to Sampson Bloor, of the City of Victoria.

All persons indebted to or having claims against this estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims to the said Sampson Bloor.

Dated 1st day of May, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

May 1-1m.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a license to sell beer, porter and wines with meals, at the premises known as the "Louisville Restaurant," on the East side of Government street, Victoria, and number 93.

May 1.—30t. FRANK BERTICH.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license now held by A. J. and A. Bechtel, to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the California Hotel, Johnson street, to A. Bechtel.

A. J. BECHTEL.

Victoria, B.C., May 10, 1895. m10-30

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Palace Saloon, 56 Yates street, to Heinrich Siebenbaum.

Victoria, B. C., May 10, 1895.

m10-30t R. BORTHWICK.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines, spirits, beer or other fermented or intoxicating liquors, at the Teutonia Saloon, Government street, to Annie Baumgart, of the city of Victoria.

H. SIEBENBAUM.

Victoria, May 10, 1895.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail, at the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery streets, to James S. Rollins.

GEORGE WALKER.

Victoria, B.C., May 10th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license for the premises known as the Bee-Hive Saloon, situate at the corner of Fort and Broad Streets, Victoria, from George Irving to John Cook, from John Cook to Fell and Company, Limited Liability, and from Fell and Company, Limited Liability, to William Croft.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1895.

GEORGE IRVING.
JOHN COOK.
FELL & CO., LTD. LB.
WILLIAM CROFT.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

RACES DECIDED.

The yacht races were finally decided yesterday afternoon, there being a good breeze. The Myth won the A class race, being followed closely by the Rainier and the Xora. The boats to start in this class were the Josephine, Dawendiena, Rainier, Xora, Volage and Myth. The Josephine got caught in a strong tide and lost so much that she returned to the harbor. The Myth took the lead, which she maintained. She was closely followed by the Xora, but the latter's jib tore out and she lost second place to the Rainier. In class B the Hornet took the lead from the start. The Irene got into the same trouble as the Josephine, leaving the race between the Hornet, White Star, Kate Thomas and Eddie McKay. The Daisy Bell came in first in C class, but only takes second prize as the first prize in this class was won last Thursday by the Defiance. The official record follows:

No.	Name.	1st Round.	2nd Round.	Sail'g. Time.
A CLASS.				
3—Myth		2:41.12	3:42.49	1:59.49
1—Rainier		2:50.05	3:49.23	2:04.23
2—Xora		2:51.13	3:50.33	2:11.33
4—Volage		2:55.31	4:06.53	2:21.53
B CLASS.				
15—Hornet		3:53.24	3:57.58	2:12.58
11—White Star		2:56.43	4:03.42	2:18.42
13—Katie Thomas		3:02.57	4:16.25	2:31.25
16—Edw. McKay		3:03.13	4:10.37	2:34.37
C CLASS.				
24—Daisy Bell		2:58.58	.....	1:08.38
30—O. K.		3:02.18	.....	1:12.18
26—Garland		3:03.32	.....	1:13.32
25—Frou Frou		3:00.21	.....	1:19.21
27—Sea Lion		3:10.11	.....	1:20.11
23—Evelyn May		3:13.78	.....	1:23.38

THE TURF.

THE DERBY.

To-morrow at Epsom Downs, England, the Derby will be decided, and in the result the whole English-speaking world may be said to be interested. This year the race is a very open one, so much so in fact that, no horse, not excepting Kirkconnel, the winner of the two thousand guineas, is at less than 4 to 1. Raconteur and Sir Visto, the winter favorites, were both defeated in the two thousand, but they still have many admirers for to-morrow's race. Le Var, a dark horse, whose trials have been very contradictory, is highly fancied in many quarters, and Tom Cannon has in Curzon a highly bred colt, which has been backed by the stable to win £100,000, but apart from the betting market and stable tips, the following will probably be the result: The Owl 1, Le Var 2, Curzon 3. Latest betting—4 to 1, Kirkconnell; 4 to 1, Laveno; 6 to 1, Raconteur; 7 to 1, Sir Visto; 12 to 1, Solaro; 14 to 1, Le Var; 15 to 1, Slow Step; 16 to 1, Tarporley; 20 to 1, Wroxeter; 20 to 1, The Owl; 20 to 1, Troon; 25 to 1, Float; 33 to 1, Others.

CHESS.

MATCH POSTPONED.

The telegraph wires being down last night the international chess match between Victoria and San Francisco clubs had to be postponed. It will be played this evening at 6:30 if the wires are up by that time. Last evening a club match was played with the following result:

T. Piper	1
C. Schwengers	1
Dr. Hands	2
E. C. Bour	0
B. Schwengers	1
P. T. Johnson	1
Capt. Clarke	1
E. Wolff	1-2
	7 1-2
J. R. Hunnex	0
W. Marchant	1
A. Gonnason	0
R. H. Johnston	2
J. Rowbotham	1
F. C. Berridge	1
W. Scowcroft	1
R. J. Perry	1 1-2
	7 1-2

LONDON'S ATTRACTION.

How It Draws All Things and Persons to Itself.

Our point is, and has been ere now, that London is more than ever centralized for this whirl of pleasure. The railways and all other "facilities" which it was fondly supposed might threaten its supremacy have only confirmed and extended it. In the tug-of-war between the metropolis and the great provincial cities, it is the latter that have had to come over the line. For anything and everything doing in this festival way, it is so much easier to run up to town and have done with it. You come up for a first night, or a dinner, with little or no sense of a breach of continuity between the afternoon's work of yesterday and the morning's work of to-day. The first nights are, of course, imperatively metropolitan. If you want to see a play before your neighbors see it, there is but one way. The drama goes on a tour in "the provinces" more than ever, but it no longer takes its rise there. In art, indeed, a little local autonomy is still left. There is a Glasgow school which is fairly independent of London. There used to be a Manchester school; but we have not heard of it of late. And all, if they cared to speak their inmost thought, would confess that their eyes were strained towards London, and their hearts set on its verdict.

This centralisation of the more pleasurable interests, while it seems narrowing in its tendency, is, in reality, precisely the reverse. London having become the universal provider for such delights, it is but a railway journey, and all is ready to your hand in measureless abundance. A man who had to collect his recreation by samples gathered here, there, and everywhere, would, as a rule, have but a beggarly store. Life would not be long enough for it, nor the pocket either, if he had to go to one end of the kingdom for his art, to another for his drama, and all over the place for his sports and his minor diversions. In respect of such advantages, the Cockney with a pound in his pocket, and a day to call his own, ought to be as enviable as an Athenian of the time of Pericles. He is a citizen of no mean city. If he knows his way about, he may take his morning walk through avenues of palaces bordered by some of the loveliest gardens in the world. While the pound lasts, it is positively bewildering to think of the multitude of diversions that are open to him. When it is gone he is by no means without resource. His picture galleries and museums are incomparably finer than any in private ownership, and they enable him to feel a tender pity for the millionaire. These are all to be had for nothing. And, while a penny is left, there is always the incomparable spectacle of London from the top of a "bus."—London News.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

Like a Big Pie, Slices Have Been Cut Off by Other Countries.

The partition of property which in no sense belongs to the petitioners is always a delicate operation. When it is undertaken by individuals who are only public characters by virtue of their celebrity in the annals of police courts the practice has generally been a fruitful source of misunderstanding; and even when undertaken by statesmen on behalf of nations, it has not unusually led to complications. Since the historical partition of Poland between its powerful neighbors there has not been any attempt of this kind on a large scale until lately, when the principle was applied in the case of Africa. Britain, it is true, has been for a century or so doing a very brisk business in the annexation of various unconsidered trifles in the way of territory in different parts of the world. There is no reason, indeed, to suppose that she would have been unwilling to do as much for Africa had circumstances permitted. The country which absorbed Hindostan and swallowed Australia at a mouthful could probably have done as much for the Dark Continent without any very painful effort.

In the case of Africa, however, circumstances were adverse. The succulent morsel of territory was a large one, and it was less distant from the other European countries than others which had already been assimilated by Great Britain at her leisure. If Africa was to become European property, it not unnaturally seemed fair to other nations that some small slice should fall to them. The consequence has been the great partition of Africa, without her own consent, which has been going on cheerfully for the last 15 years or so. The whole business has been conducted with official politeness which has left little to be desired. England took a bite—usually a pretty substantial one—here, and France un petit morceau of a few millions of square miles there, while Germany stepped in and took a tolerably large mouthful out of the east and another out of the western side of the continent. The rights of Portugal were somewhat grudgingly recognized in one place, and the aspirations of Italy were encouraged in another; even Belgium was invited to take a hand, and at least assume a protectorate, if only to show that she took an interest in the business. Where so much was going, and on such exceptionally easy terms, the nations could afford to be friendly and even generous. A new vocabulary was invented to suit the circumstances and "spheres of influence" took the place of conquered territories. It was all done for the good of Africa, and there seemed to be a hope that with so much philanthropy abroad Africa might be comfortably cut up and divided amongst the self appointed regenerators without any risk of misunderstandings.—Harper's Weekly.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Smart of the Great Northern is in the city.

Capt. H. J. Robertson is down from Moresby Island.

Justice McCreight of Vancouver is registered at the Oriental.

Rev. W. L. Clay was a passenger from the Mainland last night.

Herbert Stanton, Government Agent at Nanaimo, is in the city.

Miss Honour, of Spencer's Arcade, leaves in the morning for Europe.

Isaac Lipsett of San Jose, Cal., is in the city renewing acquaintances.

Harry E. Lewis and Harry J. Cox, both representatives of Bay City firms, are here on business.

Harry Stephens of Haywards, Cal., formerly of Victoria, is here on a visit. He is at the Oriental.

W. R. Derwood and daughter of New Westminster were passengers for the Mainland last night.

G. M. Pennoyer and wife, Chicago, and W. P. Boyd and wife, Seattle, are among the guests at the Driard.

—If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco

WILL ALLOW NO TIPS.

The Prince of Wales Decrees Against the Disagreeable System.

A correspondent writes from London to the Illustrated American that something like a palace revolution followed the proclamation of the Prince of Wales that the acceptance of a pourboire by any of the servants of the establishment would be considered tantamount to immediate withdrawal from his service.

The general dissatisfaction was allayed, however, by the action of his highness in increasing the wages of his domestics.

His decree relieving his guests from the onerous burden of bestowing gratuities upon the small army of servants that beset sojourners in the house of the great and rich has been hailed throughout the world of elegant leisure as a master stroke of hospitality; for such a distinguished example is almost certain to be followed, to the exceeding gratification of visitors.

In recent years the impost in reference has grown to such serious proportions that only persons with a plethoric purse could afford to accept entertainment in a country house.

Even here in America, where we pretend that the "tip" system has never gained a recognized existence, the acceptance of such gratuities being deemed unworthy of free-born self-respecting workers, the nuisance has become notorious.

In a German country house the servants attack a guest with something like savage ferocity; and woe betide the reputation of a sojourner who departs without a suitable remembrance to every one of the greedy rabble, from maitre d'hote, to stable boy.

Their congeners across the border are little better; indeed, the desuetude of the chase in France is attributed by one sober authority to the preposterous expectations and demands of those who serve gentlemen rich enough to support preserves.

It is said that the Prince of Wales was prompted to abolish the impositions upon visitors at Sandringham by his own experiences at the country houses of his friends, the constant gratuities having become a burden even to his royal purse.

If thereby he has succeeded in starting a movement that will eventually compel a considerable body of men and women to demand proper wages for their services, instead of expecting alms in the way of payment, he will have performed an act of universal good.

The most abominable result of the influx of foreigners into the United States is the establishment here of the "tip" system, whereby many thousands of inherently worthy men and women have been lured into exchanging their pride and personal dignity for an occasional dime or quarter.

DIED.

GOODACRE—In this city, on the 26th instant, Clarence Helmcken, youngest son of Lawrence Goodacre, aged 10 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, 29th, from the residence, 74 Pandora street.

PASSENGERS.

Per str R P Rithet from Westminster—Mrs Coley and child, Mrs DeVeule and child, Rev Clay, W B Townsend, Miss Townsend, J C Hortli, Capt H J Robertson, G Barcardiston, S Austin, R B Monck, F Boutilier, W Dauphne, M Costello.

Per ss City of Puebla from San Francisco—J Holme and wife, Geo C Welton, M Magnesen, E Pitt, Miss Magnesen, A F McPherson, R W Ockney, T Allen, Miss Taylor, Mrs Grady, J Lipsett, A J Simkins, R J Styles, Mrs Osborne, Mrs Hocking.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—W P Penoyer, S A Smart, H J Cox, M Hazel, Miss Furlock W P Boyd and wife, H E Lewis, Mrs D J Richert, W H Primrose, Mrs Primrose, A W McIntire, Wm Wilson, A Henry, O Johnson, H Janes, F Wilson and wife, F E Cogle, I Johnson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Valo & Brooks, S M Hartman, H B Co, Knowles & McAulay, Weeks & Robson, G G Leonard, R B Oxley.

Per ss City of Puebla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Works, A Stewart, A McGregor & Sons, Blair & Gordon, Colonist Pub Co, E J Saunders & Co, Erskine Wall & Co, D M Ross & Co, Fell & Co, F Carne, F R Stewart, G Byrnes, G A McCulloch, Henry Short & Son, J & A Clearihue, J A Ritchie, J H Todd & Son, Lawrence Goodacre, M Hogan, M Cohen, M Strouve, J P Kohlberg & Co, Marvin & Tilton, S J V Spratt, order of Gets Bros, Cohen's Prov Market, P McQuade & Son, Prov P Co, R Baker & Son, R P Rithet & Co, Shallcross Macaulay & Co, Sam Yick Ton, Steadman & Earle, S Schoen, S Reid, S Leiser, Speed Bros, T H Tye & Co The Colonist, Turner Beeton & Co, Thos Earle, Valo & Brooks, Watson & Hall, Wilson Bros, A R Johnston & Co, acct Sir Joan, Aug Hasenfratz, Lung Kee, Mrs John Linn, W Beltrame W Murdock, W J Van Houghton, Yick Chong, W Wilson, W Pettjen, West & Van Trans Co, Beatty & Hall, C S Philp, F R Stewart, Mount & Craig, McMillan & H, Osmond Skinner & Co, Winch & Bower, Wells Fargo Co.

Per str R P Rithet from Westminster—R P Rithet & Co, H McAnally, A McDonald, J W Tolmie, Changranes, Indian Ben, G R Jackson, Mrs A W Knight, Jas Bryce, G Everton, P Carlson, J Tollick, G N Eaton, Geo. Vienna, A H Pollard, Mrs Bennett, Hudson Bay Co, Dom Ex Co.

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EVOLUTION OF WHIST.

Three Distinct Eras in the History of the Game.

Whist, says the London Graphic, is of English origin, but in the beginning it seems to have been called Triumph, a name which was afterward corrupted into "trump." "Gammer Gurton's Needle" has the distinction of first mentioning the game. The eighteenth century saw whist in its primitive form, the whole object of the game being to win tricks by leading high cards or by trumping. This form of the game is still largely played in the family circle. Then came the era of Hoyle, which may be said to have lasted from 1730 to 1800, and taught players to think not only of their own hands, but of the other hands also, and to take advantage of the positions of the cards in them. Hoyle also thought that trumps might be more profitably employed than in simple trumping, and showed that they might be used to disarm the adversaries and to obtain secondary advantages in trick making by other suits of less apparent power. It was not until 1869 that the philosophical era can be said to have begun, and the origin of the new movement was a knot of young men at Cambridge known as the Little Whist School. This body kept record of their games, but no one thought of making the data known until Dr. Pole, in 1861, writing a paper on games at cards for Macmillan's Magazine, remarked in a note that it would be a good thing if model games at whist could be published. Mr. Henry Jones wrote to say that he possessed the notes of the Little Whist School, and the result was that in the following year Mr. Jones published, under the name of Cavendish, his book on the principles of whist illustrated by hands played completely through. Coherence in the system of play was still wanting, and this Dr. Pole supplied in 1864, with his essay on the theory of the modern scientific game of whist.

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